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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Although the early fall of Combles has for some time been assured, the fact that the British and French forces are now in actual possession of this great strategic pivot cannot fail to have a considerable influence on the progress of the Somme campaign in the immediate future. Combles has been defended with the utmost determination. The booty captured was, according to Paris, large, the Germans having accumulated in the subterranean passages of the town "an enormous quantity of munitions and supplies of every kind."

London further reports the capture of Gueudecourt, some four miles northwest of Combles and of the village Thiepval, some three miles northwest of Pozieres. Thiepval, which is on the extreme left of the British advancing line, has frequently been described as impregnable and has resisted all attacks since the opening of the allied offensive three months ago.

The only other news of first importance comes from the Transylvanian theater. Here the Rumanians are once again acting on the offensive, and Vienna admits that the Vulkan and Szurduk passes have been evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces "before a far-extending encircling movement by strong Rumanian forces."

Map of Somme region indicates Thiepval and Gueudecourt, both of which have been captured by the Allied forces.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday—The war office statement issued yesterday says:

Western front: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: Anglo-French infantry yesterday, which was the fourth day of the artillery bombardment, launched a uniform attack between the Ancre brook and the River Somme. Fighting which commenced at noon continued during the night with the same fury.

Between the Ancre and Eaucourt l'Abbaye the hostile thrust was stifled by our fire or broke down before our lines.

Successes were obtained by our opponents to the east of Faucourt l'Abbaye, and the conquest of the villages on the line of Gueudecourt-Bouchavesnes must be recognized. But before all we must think of our heroic troops who faced the united Anglo-French principal forces and the massed employment of material of the whole world's war industry prepared during many months.

Near Bouchavesnes and further southward as far as the Somme, French charges repeated many times failed under the heaviest sacrifices.

Eastern theater: Prince Leopold's front: A storm of strong hostile attacks, repeated six times near Manasir, failed completely and under the heaviest losses. A Russian gigantic aeroplane, after a hard combat, was brought down by one of our fliers near Borguny. In the same district a Russian monoplane was shot down in an aerial fight.

Archduke Charles' front: In the Ludova sector there were fresh violent enemy attacks. Further south separate attacks were repulsed.

Transylvania war theater: In the district of Hermannstadt our troops are engaged in a progressing attack. Rumanian forces have occupied the heights on both sides of the passes of Szurduk and Vulkan. Our troops repulsed all attacks against the passes.

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SURRENDERING OF TAIF BY THE TURKS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Egypt, Wednesday—Shereef Abdullar's announcement respecting the surrender of Taif states that, after an agreement had been reached with Ghaleb Pasha, the Turkish garrison commander, as to the surrender terms, the barracks and gates of the town were occupied at midnight, the town meanwhile being surrounded by Arab cavalry. In the morning the garrison was disarmed, and 10 guns, 1700 rifles, apart from those in the depots, over 800 bombs and shells, 160,318 rpunds of ammunition, 83 officers, 1982 men and 32 functionaries were taken.

Ghaleb Pasha was vali and Governor-General of Hedjaz, and was taken prisoner by the Greeks in the Balkan war. He was reinstated by the Young Turks. With the fall of Taif, only Medina remains to be captured from the Turks.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ALLIES' SUCCESS NORTH OF SOMME

On Eastern Front Rumanians Compel Opponents to Evacuate Vulkan and Szurduk Passes

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The expected fall of Combles to the allied troops has quickly followed the capture of Fregicourt, Morval and Les Boeufs and the French and British have entered the town together. Combles is a place of 3000 inhabitants situated in a hollow surrounded by hills 500 feet high. Great stores of ammunition were found in subterranean cellars and dugouts and numerous prisoners were taken.

The tactical importance of the town, however, lay in the possession of surrounding heights rather than the place itself, the fall of which was a foregone conclusion after the allied successes of the last few days. It is significant, nevertheless, that the Germans have apparently not resisted in fortified cellars with the same tenacity as in other places, as for example, Pozieres.

The importance of the capture is increased by the French success between Combles and Pierre St. Vaast wood, which lies east of the Peronne-Bethune road and by the British occupation of Gueudecourt, three miles due south of Bapaume.

On the western flank of the British line Thiepval, which has resisted the efforts of the attackers since the beginning of the grand offensive on the Somme, has at last been taken with a ridge to the east. Nibbling at German positions here has gone on for a long time, but the public were not prepared for this sudden announcement by any recent events, as in the case of Combles. Its fall has justified the encircling tactics adopted against it when the direct attack was held up on July 1.

On the eastern front an allied success is also announced, the Austro-German success at Vulkan pass having proved only temporary. The Rumanians have compelled the evacuation of positions near Vulkan and Szurduk passes, and a battle is also developing near Hermannstadt.

Allies' New Thrust

Links in German Chain Become More Strained

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday — A fresh lunge forward of the Entente troops on the western front, giving the Allies the pivotal points of Thiepval and Combles, is regarded as of first importance in Entente military and political circles, though no disposition is shown to minimize the difficulties immediately ahead. The successes are, however, regarded as largely justifying the Entente effort to obey the Napoleonic maxim to smash enemy masses in the area of his greatest concentration while pressing him all round a circle.

The outstanding fact is that the Germans are for the time being crumpling before the swiftly succeeding Entente blows on a front where they had concentrated the greatest masses of men and guns, namely, on the front where the French and British lines join. Against the British front alone the Germans concentrated 1000 guns and no doubt a similar number against the French.

As the Entente are at least equal in this arm, 4000 guns have been shouting at each other since the opening of

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TEN THOUSAND GUARDSMEN TO GO TO BORDER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Orders were issued by the war department today to send to the border immediately the following militia organizations:

Battery A, New Hampshire field artillery; third Pennsylvania artillery; battery C, New Jersey artillery; battery A, District of Columbia artillery; first battalion and battery C, Virginia field artillery; third New York artillery; batteries A and C, Alabama field artillery; first battalion, George artillery; batteries E and F, Connecticut artillery; second Georgia infantry; third District of Columbia infantry; troop A, District of Columbia cavalry; batteries A and D, Michigan field artillery; first regiment Minnesota field artillery except second battalion; batteries B and C, Colorado artillery; company A, California engineers.

Instructions were sent to General Funston to select 10,000 national guardsmen now on border duty and send them to their homes. The troops ordered to the border today number about 10,000.

BRITISH FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The treasury statement of revenue and expenditure for the week ending Sept. 23 shows the aggregate amount of treasury bills outstanding has passed the thousand million mark, the total being £1,003,552,000.

GASOLINE DROPS ONE CENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Wholesale gasoline dealers in Jackson announce a reduction of one cent per gallon to take effect immediately.

Map shows passes along frontier between Rumania and Transylvania and illustrates summary of Allies' success on this front.

FURTHER DETAILS OF AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—It is officially announced, after a revision of reports, that a total of 74 persons were killed and 152 injured in the two Zeppelin raids Sunday night and last night. Slight military damage was done, it is declared.

It was announced officially yesterday that the identity of the two Zeppelins brought down in the raid on the night of Sept. 23-24 had been determined. The statement follows:

It is now established that the two airships brought down on Sunday were the naval Zeppelins L-32 and 33, both of very recent construction.

The first airship was finally destroyed by an aeroplane after passing through an effective gunfire. The second airship was hit by gunfire from the London defenses and forced to descend in Essex through lost gas.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DUAL MONARCHY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria — The Hungarian opposition has not abandoned its fight for the convocation of the Delegations, and Count Andrassy is now in Vienna discussing plans for united action with various politicians, including M. Bilinski, leader of the Polish parties which stand united at present, even to the Socialists. Meanwhile, recent developments seem to have produced a general agitation in Austria for the resumption of the parliamentary regime. German parties in Austria have recently combined, and are demanding the summoning of the Delegations, while the Socialist conference has protested against the suspension of the constitution, political censorship and limitation of right of assembly.

SOCIALIST MEETINGS CONCLUDE IN BERLIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—The Imperial Socialist conference ended on Saturday, the final division on the minority motion that as the conference was unauthorized by party statutes it should arrive at no decisions, being defeated by 279 votes against 168. The minority took no further part in proceedings, having objected to the conference from the first. It challenged the election arrangements as unfair; it decided to participate so as at least to make its voice heard.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Africa—An official statement reports that Portuguese forces in German East Africa have established communication with the British at Mikindani. North of Rovuma a German naval gun and much war material were captured by a reconnoitering party which occupied Tchidia. The main column has reached Melokato, 20 miles north of Rovuma, and other forces have advanced from Rovuma and Kionga.

TARIFF URGED AS PROTECTION TO WORKINGMEN

Charles E. Hughes at Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, Strongly Denounces Adamson Eight-Hour Law—Speaks to Thousands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOLEDO, O. — Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for President, visited Toledo yesterday and made two addresses before going to Cleveland, where a night meeting was planned. The candidate's party included Gov. Frank B. Willis, who seeks reelection; Myron T. Herrick, candidate for senator, and a number of prominent members of the Republican party, some of whom, notably Arthur L. Garford, were leaders in the Progressive movement four years ago.

The Hughes party arrived in Toledo at 9:30 Tuesday morning, coming from Dayton, where the state campaign was opened on Monday. While in Toledo Mr. Hughes delivered two addresses and held a public reception at an uptown hotel. During the noon hour the candidate spoke to several thousand workmen at a local automobile plant and a few minutes later he talked to an audience which filled the Valentine theater.

In both of his talks Mr. Hughes held his remarks to a discussion of the tariff and the Adamson law. He stoutly advocated a tariff which he insisted would protect the American workingman and in the strongest terms denounced the enactment of the so-called "eight-hour" legislation by the recent Congress. Only slight reference was made to the relations of America to the warring European nations, and no mention was made of the Mexican situation.

During the automobile plant address Mr. Hughes was asked several questions by men in the crowd, the nature of which indicated that there was a feeling against the candidate on account of his stand in certain labor

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CANE STALKS TO BE MADE INTO PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A report from New Iberia, La., states that the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of that place announced recently that arrangements had been completed for early construction of a factory for the manufacture of paper from bagasse.

Outside capital is interested in the venture, it was stated. Bagasse is refuse sugar cane stalks from which the juice has been ground and until recently has been burned or destroyed as useless at the mills. New Iberia is in the Louisiana cane growing section.

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MANSFIELD VOTE INCREASES WITH LATEST RETURNS

Gen. Charles H. Cole Is Defeated in Contest for Democratic Gubernatorial Nomination — Auditor Cook Is Winner

Late returns of the voting in the Massachusetts state primaries, received at political headquarters today, increase the totals and reveal substantial majorities for Frederick W. Mansfield and Auditor Alonzo B. Cook, winners respectively of the Democratic nomination for Governor and the Republican nomination for state auditor. With a total unofficial vote of 45,530, Mr. Mansfield has defeated his opponent, General Charles H. Cole, by a majority of 9874, the latter receiving 35,656. Auditor Cook defeated Joseph B. Brown of Brookline by a vote of 60,410 to 44,252, the former having the large majority of 16,158.

Final reports from some of the Quincy precincts today settled the close contest for the Republican nomination in the fourteenth congressional district in favor of Col. Henry L. Kincaide of Quincy, who received 4898 votes to 4145 for Robert L. Raymond of Milton, the nearest competitor. The totals for the other four contestants were given as follows: Louis F. R. Langelier of Quincy 2186, Ezra W. Clark of Brockton 2172, Harry C. Howard of Brockton 915, and David P. Rice of Rockland 129.

The fourteenth district seat is now held by a Democrat, Congressman Richard Olney, Jr., of Dedham, who was renominated without opposition. The Republicans hope to win the district this year, declaring that it went to the Democrats two years ago because of the Republican-Progressive split. Colonel Kincaide, the Republican nominee, was a leading Progressive and his nomination is expected to secure practically all of the Progressive vote.

Returns were not gathered for the two Prohibition state ticket candidates, Chester R. Lawrence of Boston, the gubernatorial candidate, and Alfred H. Evans of Hadley, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Since they were unopposed it is taken for granted that they are nominated in due order. At the Prohibition headquarters in Boston it was said today that within 24 hours the state committee will probably decide whether papers will be circulated to nominate candidates for the balance of the Prohibition state ticket.

Chairman Michael A. O'Leary of the Democratic state committee said this noon that he had tendered congratulations to Candidate Mansfield and is to have a conference with him later today relative to giving him the organization's support during the coming campaign.

In the Republican circles no efforts are being made by the leaders to conceal the satisfaction at the nomination by the Democrats of Mr. Mansfield rather than General Cole. Throughout the primary campaign it has been the opinion of all the Republican leaders that the former would be a much less formidable candidate for Governor McCall to face than would General Cole. Some Republican voters are said to have voted for Mr. Mansfield yesterday, with a view to helping to defeat General Cole, but how extensive this practice was is not known. It is not believed to have gone far, because the many Republican contests naturally caused most Republicans to mark in the column of their own party.

The late returns show further that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, though unopposed for renomination in the first direct primary for United States senator ever held in Massachusetts, was given a large complimentary vote by the members of his party.

The victory of Mr. Mansfield was a defeat for the Democratic organization leaders of the state, who had supported General Cole on the ground primarily that a Protestant standard bearer would bring more votes to the ticket election day than would Mr. Mansfield, who is a Roman Catholic. The Democratic party in Massachusetts being a minority party and obliged, for policy's sake, to take racial and religious considerations into account in planning the state ticket, it was the object of the organization leaders to get a Protestant for standard-bearer and a Roman Catholic as the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Mansfield's victory has upset this plan.

Mr. Mansfield's nomination has shown once more the opportunity under the direct primary law for a candidate, working independently of the organization, to secure a place on the ticket by making an appeal to the voters of his party. On numerous occasions since the direct primary went into effect Democratic candidates have won nominations in opposition to the organization candidates.

The Cole vote in Boston was disappointing to the organization. Not only did the city give Mr. Mansfield a substantial majority, but only one of the organization leaders, Martin Lomasney, was able to "deliver" his district to General Cole, indicating that Mr. Lomasney has as strong a hold on his new ward, 5, as he had on his former stronghold, ward 8.

John F. Fitzgerald, who received the Democratic nomination for United States senator without a contest, finds himself in a somewhat embarrassing position in that he has been a strong

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REPRESENTATIVE OF MEXICO IS CALLED HOME

Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate, Summoned by General Carranza

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ambassador Designate Arredondo left on Monday for Mexico City, whither he was summoned by First Chief Carranza. He informed a high official of the state department before his departure that he had been called to Mexico City, but he did not know for what purpose. He left his family here and it is expected he will return in two weeks.

Intimations have been given in Washington recently that Mr. Arredondo has been slated for an important position in the de facto government. Whether the trip to Mexico has to do with this possible appointment nobody in Washington knows.

The sudden departure of the Mexican diplomatist has led to more or less speculation and to a number of reports. The fact, however, that Mr. Arredondo is a first cousin of the first chief and known to be close to him, and the further fact that the general conditions in Mexico are improving,

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PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA CAUSE OF CENSORSHIP

Sir Richard Crawford Makes Clear British Policy Regarding Mail Examinations and Business Blacklist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The conferences between Sir Richard Crawford, financial adviser to the British embassy at Washington, and leading American bankers and representatives of industrial interests have served to clear up many misunderstandings which have prevailed in regard to the British censorship of mails and what is known as the British blacklist. Sir Richard has returned to Washington after having met about 30 bankers and others at luncheon and, on Tuesday, having conferred with a small subcommittee. It is probable that he will hold other and similar conferences in this city later.

This bureau learns that Sir Richard has made it quite clear to the conferees that the chief reason for the existence of the mail censorship is the fact that Great Britain feels she must take steps to free her interests from the seditious propaganda carried on quite extensively in America. She knows that the mails to and from the United States have been used to a great extent in the promotion of her enemies' interests; and her rigid censorship of the mails is carried on chiefly to put a stop to this practise, rather than to interfere with bona fide correspondence. Without such censorship it is believed that the propaganda would increase to an alarming extent.

This bureau learns further that the reason why a subcommittee was appointed to confer with Sir Richard was that those who attended the luncheon on Monday did not cite specific instances to illustrate their general assertions of the harm they believed the censorship and the blacklist were inflicting on American commerce.

It was stated at the British consulate that the system of granting letters of assurance to neutral shippers was meeting with approval in nearly all quarters, and particularly from those shippers whose business has been long established. Recently, it is said, a complaint had been made to the national committee of one of the leading political parties that the system of letters of assurance was something Americans should protest and refuse to abide by.

The system, however, it was pointed out at the consulate, is not obligatory and it really facilitates the business of the neutral shipper. He is permitted to ask the consulate to grant him a letter of assurance that will protect his shipment from unnecessary delays. The consulate makes inquiries, not only as to his own standing, but also as to that of the consignee in Europe. If the evidence is sufficiently strong that the shipment is bona fide and not destined ultimately for enemy purposes the letter of assurance is granted.

It was said that these letters were gaining in popularity, and, when understood, were welcomed by the shipper as a protection much to be desired. The shipping documents thus approved are placed in special bags and receive immediate and rapid examination by a special corps of censors at the port of arrival. This permits these documents to be forwarded without delay by the boat which carries the goods to which they relate.

Sir Richard's conferences were held in an unofficial and informal capacity and their sole aim was to adjust some of the difficulties and misunderstandings which seem to exist.

As a matter of fact, since the beginning of the war the foreign trade advisers of the state department and the British embassy have been working together and in harmony in the settle-

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GREECE STIRRED BY THE ACTION OF M. VENIZELOS

Anti-Venizelists Hold Hurried Consultations — Chiefs of Army and Navy Behind New National Movement

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Wednesday—In a leader on Monday the Hestia newspaper declared the new Venizelos movement was one which would shake the state. Certainly the news of the Cretan statesman's departure published by newspapers at noon caused an extraordinary sensation in Athens, among the first to buy a newspaper in the streets, it is stated, being the crown prince. The circumstances of the departure were singularly dramatic.

Shortly after 1 a. m. it appears the Greek liner Hesperia left Piraeus and an hour later lay off Phaleron Bay, Athens' great seaside resort. Near her waited a destroyer uninterfering. Two hours later four motor cars arrived at the tiny quay which runs into the bay and from these descended the muffled figures of M. Venizelos and his companions who, after a hasty handshake with two or three watchers, hurried to a naval pinnace. Shortly afterwards M. Venizelos was aboard the Hesperia, which continued the voyage to Crete.

The circumstances of the departure and above all the news that Admiral Kountouriotis, chief of the navy, had joined forces with M. Venizelos deeply stirred Athens, which was also impressed by the announcement that M. Embericos, owner of the National Steam Navigation Company and reputed to be the wealthiest man in Greece, had placed the whole of his fortune at M. Venizelos' disposal. It now appears that while the announcement of General Moschopoulos' resignation was premature, the fact remains that General Moschopoulos and 500 officers have signed a memorial to King Constantine demanding a departure from neutrality and thus M. Venizelos has behind him both his own great authority and that of the chiefs of the army and navy. It may not be true that a valuable destroyer has slipped away to the open sea bound for Canea to participate in the national movement, but in any case, the navy is strongly Venizelist and the military forces which are already at M. Venizelos' service in the islands and at Salonika are formidable.

Monday afternoon was marked naturally by hurried consultations among anti-Venizelists and in court circles as to the new move and in certain quarters there was a disposition to deliver an ultimatum to Bulgaria regarding the capture of the Greek detachment at Florina, but what the King and his advisers may do is uncertain. M. Venizelos' hand was no doubt forced to a certain extent by the grave danger to Greece if the revolutionary outbreaks in different quarters were not kept under control. Even now M. Venizelos is not anti-royalist and in a statement to the Patris he has declared the movement is purely national.

Circumstances, he says, might compel him to form a provisional government, not to overthrow the regime at Athens but to create a force for the defense of Greek Macedonia. It might be said the national unity was being harmed but the course adopted was the only means of saving that unity already harmed by those who had ceded Macedonia to the enemy. If Athens moved in the right direction M. Venizelos would stand by it in a political and military sense and assist in every possible way.

I am leaving, M. Venizelos said, as a soldier who, having failed to persuade his comrades, does not turn against them but shoulders the rifle to fight the enemy. M. Venizelos has also informed his friends that his adherents are liberated from their duty toward their party and are free to act according to their conscience.

It is well known that M. Venizelos had already sent an offer through an intermediary to the King to retire if by retiring he could make it easier for King Constantine to follow the path Greek interests imperatively demanded and M. Venizelos has declared that if the King will even now follow this path all parties will rally round him.

Corfu Joins New Movement

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece, Wednesday—Corfu has joined the revolutionary movement, the autonomy of the island being proclaimed pending contact with the Committee of National Defense at Salonika.

M. Venizélos Interviewed

Cretan Statesman Says King Must Be Constitutional Ruler

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent, recently returned from Athens

LONDON, England—Once, after I had introduced a British lady to M. Venizelos, she returned to me enchanted with her short interview. "So perfectly charming," she exclaimed. "So brilliant, and yet so kind and gentle." "Yes," I replied, "and one of the finest revolver shots in Europe."

M. Venizelos appears to be gifted

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

GREECE STIRRED BY THE ACTION OF M. VENIZELOS

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with a dual nature. The "Mr. Premier" you meet in society, the statesman who is an outstanding figure in European politics, is hardly compatible with the old revolutionary leader of the Cretan hills. It is only when you get him with his back to the wall, or roused to anger against injustice, or combating interference with the freedom of men or nations, that you see sparks from the fires of enthusiasm for God and humanity that burn ever brightly within him.

Nature has well fitted him to be a chief among his fellows. Watch him handle a crowd. There is no wild waving of the arms, no theatrical trick of oratory; but he folds the audience unto him, as it were, tells them what he thinks (not necessarily what they want), rouses them to decision, and sends them away convinced that this man can point the road to the realization of their national aims and ambitions. See him in private. He has a winning smile worth untold gold that pre-disarms his critics, and a gift of persuasion that generally seals his victory. Regard him in diplomacy. He has a clear vision that looks far ahead, a memory that forgets nothing, and one of those keen, brilliant intellects that make their decisions quickly and rarely regret them.

Mistakes? Well, he is human, and he is accused of being too impetuous. History alone can decide, and meantime, it is working in his favor. He has a capacity for making staunch friends and vicious enemies, and perhaps his most noticeable fault lies in a too liberal distribution of his confidence. Finally, he has good fortune so persistent as to warrant a belief that even at this eleventh hour he will come back and save Greece from complete disaster.

It was my recent privilege to spend a short holiday with M. Venizelos at Loutraki, a little station on the shores of the Gulf of Corinth and opposite the town of that name. He went to Loutraki to rest awhile, in preparation for the stress and turmoil of a strenuous electoral campaign. We held most of our own conversations away down by the seashore, when the broiling sun had gone to rest and the hot breezes were toned down by their sweep across the placid waters of the gulf. We swayed to and fro across the Balkan history of the past two years. We talked of the proposals that led him to discord with the throne, of the growth of German influence in Greece and the causes thereof, and of my own efforts to wean King Constantine from the policy which has led Greece to the very brink of national annihilation.

Even today he mourns the lost opportunities for territorial expansion, and feels that he can at best set out to safeguard that which was won in other wars, and pick up, maybe, some crumbs from the table of good things that spread before Hellas when the Entente really needed her help. The allegation that he is an enemy of the monarchy is false and dishonest. "Greece has need of a monarchy" he told me, but her King must be a constitutional ruler. The establishment of an absolutist régime is entirely out of keeping with the temperament of the Hellenic people.

M. Venizelos is, indeed, a firm supporter of the throne, and he is, moreover, the only man today who can save King Constantine. But he finds his ideal of kingship in England, not in Germany. A few weeks ago we discussed the future. In a voice dulled by regret he turned toward me: Ah! what a glorious prospect opened up before us. If my policy had been adopted we could have created a second Greece in Asia Minor, secured Cyprus and broadened our frontiers in Europe. But we let slip the golden opportunity. We sold our birthright for a mass of German pottage. When the Skouloudis cabinet violated the treaty of alliance with Serbia, they did more than dishonor the signature of Greece, for the destruction of King Peter's army was for us a national calamity which should never have been tolerated. Now our first task is one of self-preservation. The principles laid down by the treaty of Bucharest are essential to the well-being of the Greek state. What will Greece do if Venizelos returns to power?

From the very commencement of the war he expressed unbounded confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Allies. He pierced the German "Kultur" long before it had disclosed its Balkan ambitions by alliance with Turkey and Bulgaria, and he never doubted that the friendship of Britain and France was the manna upon which Greece would grow and wax strong. He is no fair weather friend of the Entente. Long before the allied soldiers were marching with steady tread to victory, long before new armies could serve only to quicken triumph, and in the days when much was mere hazard, he willed to see his country battling in the cause of freedom and righteousness. Also he knew his Bulgaria and understood the danger for Greece of her determination to work for Balkan hegemony. He knew his Turkey and longed to liberate the Hellenes still languishing under Ottoman rule. He recognized that Greece must either strike or be struck.

After many months the political vista of M. Venizelos remains unchanged. The entry of Rumania can serve only to confirm him in his policy. True, Greece is no longer essential to the Allies, but she can help to abridge the slaughter, materially assist to wind up the Balkan campaign more speedily, and still gather in some part of her great, unredeemed heritage. Now you must guess what M. Venizelos will do.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

M. Venizelos

ARGUMENTS FOR CHANNEL TUNNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The question of the channel tunnel has come very much to the front again, and has been discussed in the press by a number of experts. Writing in the Daily Chronicle, Arthur Fell, M. P., gives reasons for regarding former objections to the construction of the tunnel as out of date.

It will, if we can learn the lesson of the war, he continues, be built directly the war is over, and when built it will render further wars less probable. The tunnel itself will consist of two tubes of 20 feet in diameter, driven about 40 feet apart, and connected at short distances by galleries. These tunnels for the up-and-down lines will be large enough to take the great through trains, with restaurant and sleeping cars. The Paris service, which will probably be half-hourly, will be performed by specially constructed trains, and besides these will be the trains to Brussels, Madrid, Rome and Switzerland, the P. & O. express to Marseilles, the Orient express to Constantinople, and many others, making London more than ever the center of the world. Between these trains, and especially during the night, will be the goods trains pouring the lighter and more perishable merchandise each way to and from the Midlands, the North, and even Scotland. People who look ahead think that the passenger and goods traffic will increase out of all knowledge, as happened when the Suez canal was opened.

Under these two tunnels will be the drainage tube of nine feet diameter, which will be driven much more rapidly and which will carry off the small volume of water which exists in the gray chalk in which the tunnels will be driven. It will also take the telegraph and telephone wires, which are now carried at the bottom of the channel in expensive submarine cables. There will probably also in time be a tunnel for motor traffic, which will be fully occupied by passenger cars and lorries. All this is for the future. The present question is to persuade the British government to allow the two railway companies in England and France to connect their systems by means of a tunnel between Dover and Calais. The French government has always approved of the scheme, and the French Tunnel Company has full power to commence work at any moment, but is waiting until the British government gives its sanction. Parliament is waiting for this too. There is in the House of Commons a committee formed spontaneously to further this object. It now consists of 160 members drawn from all parties in the House. This committee has asked the prime minister to consider the question with his colleagues during the recess and to give his decision to a deputation to wait on him after Parliament resumes.

If the government agrees there is a large majority in the House of Commons in favor of the scheme. There are some opponents, of course—mainly among the older members—so the matter will be properly discussed, but so many members have, since the war, become supporters of the tunnel that the result is assured, so far as Parliament is concerned. The consent of the government only is required, and as the opinion of the war office is believed to be favorable, the decision of the government ought not to be long in doubt. Directly this is obtained the final preparations will be made, so that it may be possible to begin the work when peace is declared and labor is available.

MOBILE BUILDING SQUAD FOR BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Among the numerous trades carried on in Great Britain which have been affected by the war, the building trade is conspicuous, and the extent to which government control has had to be exercised in the national interest in this trade is indicated by the recent formation, under the auspices of the ministry of munitions, of a mobile building labor squad.

One of the most pressing problems in the building trade as the war went on was this question of the supply of labor, a problem which became more acute with the calling out of the various groups and classes. Other considerations which affected the trade were the price of materials, both for construction and for repairs, and the restriction of rents by government intervention. A slump occurred in building construction in spite of the great demand for accommodation in industrial centers where there was a sudden extension of works, as for instance at Woolwich and Carlisle, and finally the government imposed restrictions upon building by the system of licenses. The effect of this step has been that many buildings actually in course of erection have been left unfinished.

The scheme of the munitions ministry for completing the munition works now being erected within a shorter time corresponds to that evolved to deal with the congestion of goods at the ports arising from a similar shortage of labor at the docks. In the enrollment of the new squad careful instructions have been given that no man who is at present engaged in what may be described as work of national importance shall be taken.

The consideration applies particularly to agriculture. The ministry will not take from their present employment agricultural or dockyard laborers, or men of that type. It is recognized, however, that there are many men still employed on work of a non-essential character on or about estates who are not agricultural laborers, and on unnecessary building repairs. It is proposed that the men to be enrolled in this new squad shall sign on for six months or the duration of the war, and they must agree to work wherever they are directed by the munitions ministry.

In this way it is hoped to secure large gangs of men to assist in rapidly completing urgent government work. Free accommodation is to be provided for the squad; as an alternative, they will be given an allowance of 1s. a day. Traveling fares will be paid to the men from their homes to the work to which they are sent, and they will receive the rate of pay current on the work to which they are drafted. If the men who enroll in this squad are in employment at the time of their enrollment they will be guaranteed three months' work if they prove satisfactory. They will be just ordinary workmen under a private employer, except that they will be subject to the direction of the munitions ministry.

POSITION OF ARMY SERVICE OPPONENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The present position of conscientious objectors to military service is dealt with in a recent letter addressed to Walter Long by a number of signatories including Dr. Clifford, Mrs. Despard, George Lansbury, G. Lowes-Dickinson, Dr. F. B. Meyer, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and Robert Williams (general secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation). The signatories demand that the total exemption clauses of the military service acts shall be put in operation. Reviewing the concessions already made to meet their position in the establishment of the noncombatant corps, and the alternative of civil work, the letter says:

The scheme does not solve the problem presented by the large number of men who cannot conscientiously, who therefore will not, take work of national importance as an alternative to military service, because they believe it implies a bargain with the military service act. To keep these men, the genuineness of whose opinions cannot be contested, in civil prisons until the expiration of their sentence, which ranges from four weeks to 10 years for precisely the same offenses, appears to us to sanction and to continue persecution; to hand them back to the military authorities would be an act of impotent folly which we cannot believe to be seriously contemplated. We remember with pride and gratitude the conscience clauses of the military service acts; and all we desire is that they be administered. The act provides for these men the right to absolute exemption. Absolute exemption alone will prevent the persecution of men who above all others will have proved the genuineness of their opinions.

RESTRICTIONS ON DISCUSSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—In view of the facilities for the holding of public meetings recently granted the national committee, the Berlin branch of the German Peace Society recently applied to the chancellery for permission to discuss freely the aims of the war and of peace. The society, however, has received an official communication stating that the imperial chancellor cannot consider that any alteration with regard to the regulations concerning the discusion of war aims has occurred in consequence of the meetings held by the national committee. The latter, the communication states, was previously informed that such a discussion could not be permitted while the battle was still raging, and that the conditions of peace could be outlined only in the most general terms. It adds that an indispensable condition for permission to enter into a discussion on these lines is that emphasis should be laid throughout on the national determination to "hold on" both within and without, and that reports of meetings or discussions should contain nothing calculated to shake the determination of the people or to encourage the enemy by hinting at any weakening of the national resistance. These stipulations, it is stated, hold good for meetings arranged by all organizations and parties.

TIBER TOWING PATHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The navigation of the Tiber has been one of the first considerations of Signor Bonomi, minister of public works, who has initiated a project to reestablish the old towing paths, following upon the study of the question made by a commission nominated by his predecessor in the ministry. Prior to 1842 vessels were towed up the Tiber by men or oxen as far as Ponte Felice about 144 kilometers from the mouth of the river, then steam tugs were used for the purpose, running from the sea to Orte, but the towing path was still maintained for the unloading of goods along the route as well as for towing. With the development of railways, however, the river transport fell into disuse, as both the bed of the Tiber and the towing path were no longer kept in proper condition, but now that works have been executed to facilitate the navigation of the Tiber from the sea to Rome and from Rome to Orte, it has become a matter of necessity to reopen the towing paths.

RIGHTS OF PATIENTS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A private sitting of the French Academy of Medicine was recently devoted to the discussion of the patient's right of decision as opposed to operations and examinations considered necessary by army doctors. The discussion is not yet concluded, but the Matin understands that the following regulations were strongly recommended:

Obligatory treatment for certain functional cases, and for operations not requiring a general anaesthetic. The right of refusing an operation to be granted in the case of amputations when the life of the patient is not considered to be at stake. Pension rates to be lowered in the proportion in which such refusal is held to have hindered recovery.

TURKISH FOOD SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—A Wolff telegram from Constantinople published in the German press states that a special committee has been appointed to work out the details of a central scheme for the organization of the Turkish food supply, and especially of the grain harvest, the government having recently set aside a sum of £30,000,000 for the establishment of the department. Municipal authorities have already received instructions to buy up stocks and to have them distributed to the population in certain quantities at moderate prices.

HOW RUMANIA'S WAR DECISION IMPRESSED SPAIN

Since Mass of Opinion Held That Nation Would Keep Out of War News Had Great Effect

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent)

MADRID, Spain—Without implying that Spain officially is nearer to departing from her neutrality than for months past, it has to be said that never since the beginning of the war, as already mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, has any news made such profound impression throughout the country as the entry of Rumania into the conflict. Although the diplomatic and other intelligence from various centers for several days previously had seemed to indicate it, the mass of opinion was to the effect that Rumania would keep out, if only because, so it was argued, her entry, especially on the side of the Allies, might have such overwhelming consequences. Consequently when the news came to Spain it had a staggering effect, and was hardly believed. It was known first at San Sebastian where, as it happens, the premier, various members of the cabinet, and a number of the foreign diplomatists are at present passing the days of the hot season, a telephone message coming through from Paris about the middle of the day saying that Rumania was officially and actively with the Allies.

The effect on Spain and Spanish opinion is of importance, because it was strongly believed by the pro-German party that if it had become impossible for the central powers to win the war, the Allies anyhow could not force a decision in their own favor, and the Germanophiles are now everywhere renouncing this optimism. It is agreed by everybody that Rumania, having waited so long, was very certain at last that she was going in on the winning side. Then it is brought home to Spain very acutely now that she is becoming more and more isolated as a neutral that her neutrality is to be terribly expensive to her in the long run. Believers in the future of Spain are openly declaring that she is missing the chance of a thousand ages, and it will never occur again. An eminent political personage said at San Sebastian that "The time is rapidly approaching when there will be no more neutrals in Europe." Some significance may be attached to the remark as showing the trend of Spanish political thought at present. "But what has Spain to give to any allies she might make?" was asked. The answer was: "Spain is not poor, neither is she without men, and armies do not now need generations for their construction. She is, of course, not strategically situated to great advantage as is, shall we say, Rumania, but she has peculiar attributes."

One thing is certain, and that is that all future aggressions on the part of the central powers, such particularly as the sinking of Spanish ships, will be received at Madrid in a very different temper from that exhibited in the past, and the embassies at Berlin and Vienna will be stimulated in regard to the two cases that are at present being considered. Spain is deeply impressed by the action of Italy in confiscating the German ships interned in her harbors. Several Spanish ships have been sunk by the Germans and Austrians, for which there has been no proper satisfaction made, and 70 German ships, representing a total tonnage of more than 150,000, are interned in Spanish ports at a time when Spain is suffering from want of tonnage most severely.

An indication of the modification of the Spanish attitude towards the war is found in the vigorous position that is being taken up in regard to the French appeal on behalf of the sufferers in the invaded territories, and, despite the governmental warnings about saying nothing that might injure the susceptibilities of any of the belligerent powers, the press is showing a disposition to break loose. Public opinion is very sensitive just now, and a sensation has just been caused by the hurried holding of a cabinet council at San Sebastian when it had previously been arranged that it should be held in Madrid several days later. No significance, however, is to be attached to the circumstance, according to a governmental statement anyhow. The council was held at San Sebastian to suit the convenience of the premier in exceptional circumstances, and financial business concerning the new budget was chiefly under consideration. It is noteworthy, also, that the government is taking particularly careful measures to prevent a revival of the recent railway strike on the Northern railroad, as to which there have been many signs of late. The railway workers declare that the company is making attempts at reprisals on the men for the strike, and a commission of the Railway Workers Syndicate of Valladolid has been to San Sebastian to interview the Count de Romanones on the question, and urge their complaints. Upon this matter Sr. Ruiz Jimenez, minister of the interior, says: "This continued railway difficulty is a question that will have to be very carefully studied, and the government must keep faith and hold the balance fairly. There will be things that the workers consider reprisals which are actually nothing of the kind. But the government will exercise its functions with a strict justice, and this, with the fact of the enormously important gain made by the men in the recent strike, the recognition of the workers syndicates, a concession superior to that gained by workmen in any other part of the world, we hope will prevent any more violent disturbances between the parties. After hearing the commission from Valladolid the Count de Romanones put himself in communication with the company." But the government showed its determination in the last strike, and it is more than ever certain that in the present state of things no further interruption of the traffic on the Northern railroad system, so uniquely important as it is, would be tolerated.

SOCIALIST UNITY IN GREAT BRITAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An important step has been taken towards Socialist unity in Britain. The movement began before the war, but for the past two years had been taken no further. Recently, however, a conference was held between representatives of the Independent Labor party and the British Socialist party, and, as a result, a United Socialist council most probably will be formed.

It was at the instance of the internationalist Socialist bureau that, in the latter half of 1913, conferences were held of representatives of the Independent Labor party, the British Socialist party, and the Fabian Society, with a view to considering ways and means of uniting the Socialist forces of this country. It was then agreed that the first step should be the formation of a United Socialist council and that a condition of affiliation to such council should be affiliation to the Labor party. It was only in last January that the British Socialist party attached itself to the Labor party, the war having delayed this step, and also caused the project of 1913 to lie in abeyance. The I. L. P. and the B. S. P., however, have at length been brought into contact, as a result of a similar attitude to the war, concerning which both parties have taken a line of critical hostility.

At the recent conference, the Fabian Society was not represented as, in its opinion, the present is not an opportune time at which to inaugurate the proposed council. Those present, however, unanimously passed the following resolution: "We have considered the letter from the Fabian Society expressing the opinion that the proposed United Socialist council should not be formed till the war is over. In our opinion, however, this is the time for reorganizing Socialist activity, for considering the best means for making Socialist influence felt, and for adapting Socialist principles to the position created by the war; we, therefore, resolve to recommend our executives to proceed with the formation of a council, and beg the Fabian Society to reconsider its decision."

The above resolution will be submitted to the general body of members of both organizations, and at an early date there will be a further conference.

AEROPLANE PURSUES ZEPPELIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A recent British communiqué describing the visit of Zeppelins to the east and southeast coast of England stated that a British pilot succeeded in firing into one of the raiders at very close range. Particulars of the exploit so tersely announced are now available. The officer concerned is an officer of the Royal Flying corps stationed at an aerodrome on the southeast coast. A Zeppelin having been reported to the westward, the pilot set out in the early hours of the morning in a military biplane, accompanied by an observer. In the course of the attack the two airmen were obliged to follow the giant opponent out over the open sea, and did not hesitate to do so, although their machine was only a land machine. By successful maneuvering on the part of the pilot, the gunner was able to fire about two drums of ammunition into the Zeppelin, without, however, being able, so far as is known, to do it vital damage. The unequal contest continued until the coast of the continent was reached. When the biplane returned, about two hours after its departure, those on duty at the aerodrome heard the sound of approaching motors and received signals indicating the nationality of the aircraft. The aerodrome was thereupon brilliantly illuminated and the two aviators descended, at about 4 a. m., in a series of spirals, to receive an enthusiastic reception from their fellow officers.

FRENCH BACK TO LAND LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVRE, France—A "League pour le retour à la terre" has been formed under the direction of M. Henri Bocher, member of the chief board of agriculture. This league, which is to undertake at once work in connection with the reorganization of the army of workers on the land and the intensive culture of the soil, is an offshoot from the union for Belgium and its allies and friends, under the patronage of the President of the French republic and of the King of the Belgians. The following are the activities in which the league will engage:

1. To spread the idea that the abandonment of the land is a national danger, and that in order to carry on agriculture laborers must be attached to the soil, and women retained on the farms.

2. To help in retaining and adopting for the culture of the soil after the war, all the processes necessary for its thorough development.

3. To utilize the manual labor of school children in the holidays, and train afresh agricultural laborers discharged from the army.

ROMAN PALACE CHANGES HANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Palazzo di Venezia, which has been the property of the Austrian government since 1797 and was the residence of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the Vatican, has now passed, by virtue of a recent decree, into the possession of the Italian nation. The Palazzo di Venezia, which dates back to the fifteenth century, was presented to the Republic of Venice by Pope Pius IV. in 1560, and with other properties of the extinct Venetian state passed into the hands of Austria at the close of the eighteenth century.

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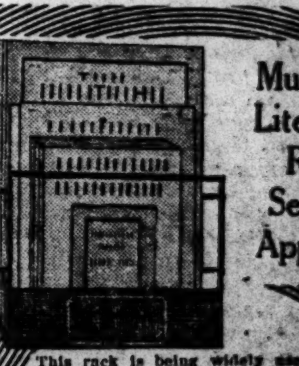

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Progress of Events in the Eastern Hemisphere

SIR A. STANLEY GIVES ADDRESS UPON HIS DUTIES

Governor of Victoria Emphasizes Importance of the Social Side of the Office

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The duties of the Australian Governor-General and the state governors have been clearly defined by letters patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom, and according to instructions issued by the colonial office and passed under the royal sign manual and signet. Of all the functions of the Governor-General perhaps the most important is the appointment of political officers to administer departments of state in the Commonwealth. He is also the custodian of the great seal of the Commonwealth, and important functions, both legislative and executive, are expressly conferred upon him under the terms of the constitution. In the name of His Majesty he assents to all bills passed by the Federal Parliament, as the state Governors assent to the measures passed by their Governors, and they forthwith become the law of the land, but the Governors have the prerogative of withholding their consent, or they may reserve any bill for the King's pleasure.

There are many other interesting matters which come under vice-regal authority, but these need not now be dealt with. Quite recently a most interesting discourse on the functions and influence of the Governor was delivered by His Excellency the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Governor of Victoria, who was a guest of the Commonwealth Club at the Adelaide town hall, as was also the state Governor, His Excellency Sir Henry Galway. It is a rather unusual event for a colonial Governor to discourse upon his duties. Particular interest is, therefore, attached to the observations made by Sir Arthur Stanley. His views, expressed so breezily, appealed to the Australians' sentiments, and will serve as an impetus to further the friendly relations between the colonies and the mother country. Some of the most prominent of Adelaide's citizens were present, including the state attorney-general, the ex-premier Sir Richard Butler, and others.

In introducing Sir Arthur Stanley, the chairman referred to the honor conferred on the club by the acceptance of their hospitality by representatives of His Majesty the King. They had recently entertained the Governor-General, the Governor of Western Australia, and their own Governor, and were now delighted to welcome the Governor of Victoria. He thought Australia was fortunate in having at the present time, as the King's representatives, such a body of able men, who would help in strengthening the bond which united them so firmly, yet so gently, with the mother country. Such interchanges of visits would materially assist in encouraging and developing the good feeling which should exist between the various states, and in that happy time when the war should be over there would arise so many mighty questions to settle that it would be necessary for the Commonwealth and the states to act in the closest union and sympathy. Their visitor came to them with a brilliant reputation as a scholar, as a former member of the House of Commons; as one who had taken an active part in the Boer war; and also as a good, all-round sportsman.

Sir Arthur Stanley, who was enthusiastically received, expressed his pleasure and pride in accepting the hospitality of his hosts, and said that he had heard from other visitors of the reception which the club gave them, and he had looked forward to meeting the representatives of the business and intellectual world of Adelaide. As on one's travels one attempted to glean hints for the improvement of the society in which one dwelt, so on his return he would try to persuade the people of Melbourne to imitate Adelaide's excellent example in this connection, for nothing but advantage could be derived from the intercommunion between those holding official positions throughout the country and the leading citizens. The title of the club implied that they had fully recognized the absolute necessity for the constitution of Australia to be worked with smoothness. There were those who considered that there should be rivalry and suspicion between the states, but for his part he failed to see why any such distinction should be drawn. Every Australian should desire to see the social and political system worked to avoid any difficulties, and for his part he felt he would be failing in his duty if he exasperated the feelings between the various authorities. When he and Sir Henry Galway left England they were handed certain instructions regarding their future conduct in the offices they were to hold. Those official instructions, however, were the least important part of their duties, and were absolutely subservient to the real duties embraced in the unofficial instructions, by which a Governor might exercise an influence which could possibly have an important effect on a state.

As some great writer on constitutional law had said, it was a sovereign's duty to encourage and warn his ministers, and he thought that function could properly be adopted by a governor in these days. The time when a governor exercised powers of control was gone, he hoped never to return. They had seen, during the last couple of decades, the growth in Australia of a political and social system not exactly similar to that of the old country, but based on the same fundamentals which had been found most suitable to the democratic ideals of the British. So a governor who attempted to act on the traditions of the early days would come into a realm where he would be all at sea. They must recognize that while the formal instructions to the King's representatives had been little altered, the informal instructions had changed materially. A governor's power was diminished, but his influence, he believed, had increased.

There was a social side to a governor's duties, more important than many people would admit, and by that he did not mean only the function of presiding at various gatherings, but the whole of that which was, in a broader sense, the social side of life. A governor was an object of consideration, and his habits were closely watched and perhaps commented upon. His duty was to cast off any case-hardened feelings he might have acquired in the old country, which in its titles, ranks, gradations, and land scheme had an entirely different social system from Australia. While that system was not unsuited to Britain, it would be a futile absurdity to introduce such social distinctions to this country. It would not do for one to enter Australia with pre-formed prejudices. A governor should absorb the social system which he found, not condemn points of difference, and he rejoiced to think Australia was not slavishly copying the system of the mother country. The political system here, while no doubt founded on the English ideas, was developing along different lines, and he was certain that the man, whether governor, or a new chum, who was always comparing his knowledge of home with what he saw out here, was not a good nor a particularly welcome colonist. It was not difficult to reach the heart of the Australian, provided one did not "put on frills."

Another duty of a governor was that which he owed to himself, of becoming acquainted with the possibilities of this great country. He looked forward to the time when Australian industries should have grown immeasurably, and the population increased from five to 40 or 80 millions. As the nineteenth century had been the century of the United States, so the twentieth century was to be that of the British empire and its dominions. The eighteenth century witnessed the greatest political blunder ever committed by the British empire; the twentieth would not see that repeated. The empire had learned a lesson from the year 1787, and the future, he trusted, would find the Commonwealth rivaling in population, ingenuity and productive capacity the United States; still an integral part of the British empire not cut off politically from the union of free nations, but more closely attached to the mother country by some form of federation. He looked forward to the time when the experience of the homeland would be placed more freely even than now at the disposal of the Commonwealth. That was the federation he anticipated. He was indifferent to political union, or one system, provided they had one purpose. But the future would bring the solution of those problems, and whether it was in the form of a united Parliament, or of a looser, yet stronger federation, he would rejoice.

He looked forward to a united empire, and he might say that the services of their men in Gallipoli and France would give a mighty impetus to that union. Their boys, while lying alongside the British soldiers and sharing their hardships and dangers, were noting the character of their brothers in arms, and when the 300,000 came back to Australia they would bring back a closer appreciation of the old country. At the same time every Englishman in Flanders would have seen and learned what an Australian really was. The Tommies would have realized the courage, ingenuity, and adaptability of the Australian soldier, and would return home with a greater impetus to an imperial unity. He welcomed the visits of representatives of the colonies to the old country, and still more he welcomed that interchange of opinion which would result from the association of their boys with the British soldiers.

BRITAIN TO TAKE OVER LEATHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The army council have given notice that they will acquire for government purposes certain stocks of leather, if found suitable. All persons who have stocks of such leathers are directed to furnish a return to the director of army contracts. The following classes of light leather are affected by the order:

Bends—6-8 pounds, best second, third, and reject clear; 8-10 pounds, best second, and reject branded. (Produced from all classes of hides.)

Sides—12-15 pounds, unstruck and crop, Victoria, Adelaide and New Zealand; 12-15 pounds, unstruck and crop, New South Wales; 14-16 pounds, Canadian oak, bests and seconds; 18-20 pounds, Canadian oak, bests and seconds; 14-16 pounds, American oak, best and seconds; 18-20 pounds, American oak, bests and seconds.

Bends—7-8 pounds, Canadian oak, bests and seconds; 9-10 pounds, Canadian oak, bests and seconds; 7-8 pounds American oak, bests and seconds; 9-10 pounds, American oak, bests and seconds; 7-8 pounds, Australian, bests and seconds; 9-10 pounds, Australian, bests and seconds.

Shoulders, imported, medium and heavy. Butts are included and are to be calculated as two bends.

NEED EMPHASIZED FOR RESEARCH IN BRITISH INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Recent educational developments give an added importance to the report of the committee of the privy council for scientific and industrial research for the years 1915-16 which was lately issued. It describes governmental action in previous years and remarks: The outbreak of war found us unable to produce at home many essential materials and articles. We were making less than a couple of dozen kinds of optical glass out of 100 made by the enemy. We could hardly make a tithe of the various dyestuffs needed for our textile industries, with an annual output worth over £250,000,000 a year. We were dependent on Germany for magnetos, for countless pharmaceutical preparations, even for the tungsten used by our great steel makers, and for the zinc smelted from the ores which our own empire produced.

The Board of Trade appointed, on Aug. 25, 1914, a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Haldane "to consider and advise as to the best means of obtaining for the use of British industries sufficient supplies of chemical products, colors, and dyestuffs of kinds hitherto largely imported from countries with which we are at present at war." The committee appointed subcommittees, including one under the chairmanship of Lord Moulton, which dealt with the particularly pressing problem of dyestuffs. The committee of the privy council for scientific industrial research was subsequently appointed, and it decided to give natural science in its application to industry its chief consideration.

The council secured grants to support those researches which were being conducted at the expense of voluntary subscribers in the period preceding the war, and which were in danger of collapse through lack of funds. Professional and other societies have been consulted. The textile trades had been content to leave natural science largely to the dyers and the dyestuff manufacturers, or to the engineers who supplied them with machinery, without much care in either case as to their nationality. The paper manufacturers were in much the same position. As a result of the lessons of war textile research into the electrification of fibers during manufacture is proceeding at the University of Leeds, with funds provided by the Textile Institute, and proposals are before the council for fundamental researches into t e cellulose fibers which formed the basic material of the cotton and paper trades.

A register of researches was initiated and the council's activities may in future lead firms in some industries at least to inform the council of problems facing them with a view to assisting research. In the numerous conferences the council have had with representatives of different industries they have been impressed with the spirit of cooperation which is growing up, and the willingness to accept the council's proposal for the initiation of research for the benefit of the trade as a whole.

A single chemical committee is not recommended, the council considering that a series of standing committees on various branches of the chemical trade would be more useful. A standing committee for fuel, one for rubber, and a third for the chemistry of cotton and paper may be found necessary, also a standing committee for textiles, with special sections for cotton, wool and silk. The council refers to the movement towards trade associations, remarking that they found many industries without any effective trade association through which their common manufacturing interests and difficulties could be approached, and, broadly speaking, the functions of those which did exist were not as wide as those of similar associations in Germany. It required a sense of a trade being in actual danger for there to be research, and manufacturers were unwilling to develop so long as their plant was fully occupied. The small scale of most British industrial firms and the conservatism of joint stock banks are obstacles in the way of organization of research, while it is maintained that limited liability companies seldom have the same energy, unity of purpose, and quickness of action as a private business. It is held, moreover, that there is no security that new ventures will not be left, when peace comes, to shift for themselves as best they may, in face of the highly organized competition of our enemies. We do not need, the committee add, to be convinced of the reality of the danger, but we are inclined to doubt the efficacy of any single device for removing it.

"We think that it may be desirable for the state to take special pains to encourage those industries which are recognized to be essential to the national well-being, and that accordingly the state may be well advised to assume a greater responsibility for the cost of the necessary research for these industries than would in ordinary cases be admissible. Other industries, though not so-called 'key' industries, may at the moment need special support or encouragement, either because they are languishing, or because they are struggling to establish themselves for the first time with a reasonable prospect of success, but the question of assisting these will, in normal times, undoubtedly raise considerations of some difficulty. The council are also persuaded that if a healthy condition of inquiry is to be fostered in the scientific industries, they must for some time to come expend a good deal of attention and money upon convincing the manufacturing world in general that research is a paying proposition."

"If we were asked to state conditions necessary for the success of our work, in the shortest possible terms, we would reply: First, a largely-increased supply of competent researchers; secondly, a hearty spirit of cooperation among all concerned—men of science, men of business, working men, professional and scientific societies, universities and technical colleges, local authorities, and government departments. And neither condition will be effective without the other."

SOLDIERS IN BRITISH MUNITION FACTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Lloyd George recently received a deputation at the war office to discuss the employment of soldiers in civilian work. The deputation consisted of the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M. P.; C. Duncan, M. P.; J. O'Grady, M. P.; G. J. Wardle, M. P.; John Hill (Boilermaker's Society), Frank Smith (Joiners Society). Mr. Lloyd George was accompanied by H. W. Forster, M. P., and officials of the war office and ministry of munitions.

Mr. Wardle, M. P., said that the question they raised was that of the employment of soldiers in civilian occupations at army rates under army control in some cases, and, as was thought by the Labor members, absolutely contrary to all the pledges which had been given in the House of Commons and by the war office. He referred to several cases in which it was stated that soldiers were working in munition factories subject to military discipline while so employed.

In reply, Mr. Lloyd George said that soldiers were employed in this manner only with the greatest reluctance on the part of the adjutant-general. With regard to one of the cases mentioned, they had a big offensive coming on, which they knew was dependent almost entirely on the quantity of big shells they could produce. The factory concerned was one of the finest shell-filling factories in the world. They found that they could not get the work done, so that they were obliged to ask for assistance from the military. The adjutant-general spared 1000 men; but if he had been told at the time that they were going to be regarded as civilians he was certain he would have refused to supply them, because they were wanted for the army. Mr. Lloyd George went on to show that the filling of shells was really just as much a part of war work as the carriage of them, the unloading of them in France and the firing of them at the front.

Mr. Wardle stated that they did not raise the point in connection with harvest work. There was no competition with the labor market in that case. But it was different in regard to military working parties, and though they recognized that there might be special circumstances, their point was that civilian work should be done under civilian conditions. Mr. O'Grady, M. P., stated that they thought these military working parties could be avoided by better organization of labor. It was largely a matter of labor exchange.

The visit of the deputation concluded with the understanding that if military working parties could be done away with by some method of organization of labor, they would be done away with, and the adjutant-general assured the deputation they would receive the thanks of the army council if they could arrange this.

DUBLIN REPLANNING AWARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Prof. Patrick Geddes of Edinburgh, C. J. McCarthy, F. R. I. A. I., city architect of Dublin, and Dr. John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass., who judged the designs submitted in connection with Lord Aberdeen's replanning of Dublin competition, have awarded the prize to the design submitted by Prof. Patrick Abercrombie of the department of civic design, Liverpool, and Messrs. Sydney A. and Arthur J. Kelly, surveyors, of Liverpool. Honorable mention has been given to the designs submitted by Messrs. Ashbee and Chettle (C. R. Ashbee, F. R. I. B. A., and George H. Chettle), architects, of Chelsea, S. W.; by Messrs J. M. L. Bogle, B. E., city engineer's office, Liverpool; Arthur W. Panton, M. A., A. M. I. C. E., Clontarf, Dublin; H. O. Burroughs, B. A., University School of Architecture, Liverpool, and O. Newbold, cert. arch., Liverpool; by Messrs. Kaye-Parry and Ross (W. Kaye-Parry, M. A., F. R. I. A. I., M. Inst. C. E., and George Murray Ross, M. A., B. I. A., M. Inst. C. E. I.), civil engineers, architects and estate surveyors, 48 Kildare street, Dublin; and by Frank Cushing Smith, B. S., M. L. A., University Club, Urbana, Ill.

GERMAN PEACE MANIFESTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—As already reported by cable, the executive of the German Social Democratic party has officially denied that it is the author of the manifesto recently published by the Berliner Volkszeitung and reproduced by the Vorwärts. The manifesto, the text of which has been given in these columns, was described, it will be remembered, as designed to accompany the peace petition drawn up by the executive and published in the Vorwärts, the official organ of the German Social Democratic party. The executive has now stated through the medium of the press bureau that it is responsible for that petition alone, and that the manifesto in question was originally published by the editor of the Frankfurter Volks-imme.

TEXT OF NOTE BY RUMANIA TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The following translation gives the text of the note, the substance of which was cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, which the Rumanian government presented to Austria-Hungary following the epoch-making crown council on Sunday, Aug. 27.

The alliance concluded between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy had, according to the precise statements of the governments themselves, only an essentially conservative and defensive character; its principal object was to guarantee the allied countries against any attack from outside and to consolidate the state of things created by previous treaties. It was with the desire to harmonize her policy with these pacific tendencies that Rumania had joined the alliance. Devoted to the work of her internal reconstruction, and faithful to her firm resolution to remain in the region of the Lower Danube an element of order and equilibrium, Rumania has not ceased to contribute to the maintenance of peace in the Balkans. The last Balkan wars, by destroying the status quo, imposed upon her a new line of conduct. Her intervention produced peace and reestablished the equilibrium. For herself she was satisfied with a rectification of frontier which gave her greater security against aggression, and which, at the same time, repaired the injustice committed to her detriment at the Berlin congress. But in the pursuit of this aim Rumania was disappointed to observe that she did not meet from the cabinet at Vienna the attitude that she was entitled to expect.

When the present war broke out Rumania, like Italy, declined to associate herself with the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary, of which she had not received notice from the cabinet of Vienna. In the spring of 1915 Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary; the Triple Alliance no longer existed. The reasons which had determined the adherence of Rumania to this political system disappeared. At the same time, in the place of a grouping of states seeking by common efforts to work in agreement in order to assure peace and the maintenance of the situation de facto and de jure created by treaties, Rumania found herself in presence of powers making war on each other for the very purpose of transforming from top to bottom the old arrangements which had served as a basis for their treaty of alliance.

These profound changes were for Rumania an evident proof that the object that she had pursued in joining the Triple Alliance would no longer be attained, and that she must direct her views and her efforts towards new paths the more so as the work undertaken by Austria-Hungary assumed a character threatening the essential interests of Rumania as well as her most legitimate national aspirations. In presence of so radical a modification of the situation between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Rumania the latter resumed her liberty of action.

The neutrality which the royal government imposed upon itself in consequence of a declaration of war made independent of its will and contrary to its interests had been adopted, in the first instance, as a result of assurances, given at the outset by the imperial and royal government that the monarchy in declaring war upon Serbia was not inspired by a spirit of conquest and that it had absolutely no territorial acquisitions in view. These assurances have not been realized. Today we are confronted by a situation de facto from which may arise great territorial transformations and political changes likely to constitute a grave menace to the security and future of Rumania. The work of peace which Rumania, faithful to the spirit of the triple alliance, attempted to accomplish has thus been rendered barren by those who themselves were called upon to support and defend it.

In adhering in 1883 to the group of central powers Rumania, far from forgetting the ties which united the populations of the kingdom to those Rumanian subjects of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, saw in the relations of friendship and alliance which were established between the three great powers a precious pledge for her domestic tranquillity, as well as for the amelioration of the lot of the Rumanians of Austria-Hungary. In effect Germany and Italy, who had reconstituted their states on the basis of nationality, could not but recognize the legitimacy of the foundation on which their own existence reposed. As for Austria-Hungary, she found in the friendly relations established between her and the kingdom of Rumania assurances for her tranquillity, both in her interior and on our common frontiers, for she was bound to know to what an extent the discontent of her Rumanian population found an echo among us, threatening every moment to trouble the good relations between the two states.

The hope which we based from this point of view upon our adhesion to the triple alliance remained unfulfilled for more than 30 years. The Rumanians of the monarchy not only never saw any reform introduced of a nature to give them even a semblance of satisfaction, but, on the contrary, they were treated as an inferior race and condemned to suffer the oppression of a foreign element which constitutes only a minority in the midst of the diverse nationalities constituting the Austro-Hungarian state. All the injustice which our brothers were thus made to suffer maintained between our country and the monarchy a continual state of animosity which the governments of the kingdom only succeeded in appeasing at the cost of great difficulties and numerous sacrifices.

When the present war broke out it might have been hoped that the Austro-Hungarian government, at least at the last moment, would end by convincing itself of the urgent necessity of putting an end to this injustice, which endangered not only our relations of friendship, but even the normal relations which ought to exist between neighboring states. Two years of war, during which Rumania has maintained neutrality, have proved that Austria-Hungary, hostile to all internal reform that might ameliorate the life of the peoples she governs, has shown herself as quick to sacrifice them as she is powerless to defend them against external attacks. The war, in which almost the whole of Europe is taking part, raises the gravest problems affecting the national development and the very existence of states. Rumania, from a desire to contribute to hasten the end of the conflict, and driven by the necessity of safeguarding her racial interests, finds herself forced to enter into line by the side of those who are able to assure her the realization of her national unity. For these reasons she considers herself from this moment in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

JAPANESE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

(The following from the special Japanese correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, dated April last, was amongst some mails captured by Germany and has only now been recovered.)

TOKIO, Japan—Mr. Taketomi, minister of finance, has the following to say on some financial and economical questions of the day:

In order to cope with the situation attending the sudden increase of specie, the government decided upon three policies, namely, the reserve, the utilization, and, the capitalization of the specie. The government has purchased short-term foreign bonds in order to reserve specie, and has raised domestic loans for the redemption of foreign indebtedness, taking advantage of the increase of specie. Sterling railway bonds to the amount of 30,000,000 yen, 4 per cent treasury bonds to the amount of 40,000,000 yen and Imperial sterling 4½ per cents amounting to 20,000,000 yen have been redeemed, and in addition the national loan redemption fund of 30,000,000 yen per annum has been used for the payment of foreign loans.

The rate of interest of the Bank of Japan has been reduced by two rin for the purpose of capitalizing part of the increasing specie. The government is confident that the lowering of the rate of interest will relieve the necessity for precaution in financial circles, facilitate the circulation of money by the Bank of Japan and allow part of the increasing specie for capitalizing domestic industries.

The object of the economic investigation commission is to investigate the methods of taxation, trade, circulation of money, communications, and industries, after the present war. The regulations of the commission, and the appointment of its members, will shortly be made public. The commission will be composed of about 60 members selected from among officials of the government and men of knowledge and experience outside government circles. The departments of foreign affairs, finance, agriculture and commerce, and communications, will be represented by their respective vice-ministers and parliamentary secretaries.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—On the ground that he has been unable for some weeks to be present in Parliament, Lord Courtney of Penwith, in a letter to the press, makes some remarks on the subject of proportional representation. He writes in view of the coming conference, which will, in the near future, consider the electoral problems now urgent for solution. The proposal has been everywhere well received, he says, all men being practically in agreement with the prime minister that it is "eminently desirable that you should provide an electoral basis to make Parliament reflective and representative of the general opinion of the country."

The conditions of registration, the limitations of franchise, and redistribution, are recognized as subjects for consideration, and it is at once added that proportional representation is a necessary development of redistribution, having regard to the "moral authority" the prime minister declares Parliament must possess.

It is true that a small tentative commission investigated proportional representation seven years ago, Lord Courtney remarks, and did not see its way to recommending its adoption in "parliamentary elections" "here and now," but we have gone a long way since then. Men have moved forward with unaccustomed promptness and decision. I speak not of foreign countries and Australasian developments. The home rule act provides for proportional representation in the Irish senate and in those constituencies of the Irish House of Commons returning more than two members; and in committee on the amending bill the House of Lords unanimously declared in favor of the extension of multiple constituencies and of proportional representation to the whole of Ireland.

I am knocking at an open door, Lord Courtney adds, since it must go without saying that proportional representation must be an essential part of the work of the proposed conference.

GERMAN MILITARY AGE LIMIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The Wolff bureau has issued a statement to the effect that it has learned from an authoritative source that it is not intended to extend the age limit for service in the Landsturm "unless the situation should alter fundamentally." On the contrary, it is stated, the military authorities are endeavoring as far as possible to facilitate the return of the older classes of the Landsturm to civil life.

USE OF CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The proposed exhibition of the guns and carriages captured by the British army during the fighting on the Somme will not now be held, as a large number of them have been handed over to the Allies to be employed by them in the field against the original owners.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

but were taken back this night on order.

Balkan theater: Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On this front there were no incidents of importance. An airship and aeroplanes again attacked Bucharest.

Macedonia front: On Sept. 24 there were several engagements which were favorable for Bulgarian troops east of Presba lake. On both sides of Florina there were lively artillery duels.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Wednesday—An official communication issued yesterday says:

On the north and northwestern front there have been patrol encounters. In the Jiu valley, in violent fighting, our troops are advancing.

On the southern front in Dobrudja on the right flank the Bulgarians attacked thrice in mass formation, but were repulsed.

A squadron of enemy aviators dropped bombs on Bucharest yesterday afternoon. No military building was hit, but 60 persons were killed and a large number wounded by bombs falling on a sanatorium and an orphanage. Two thirds of the casualties were women and children.

On the night of the 25th a Zeppelin dropped bombs on Bucharest, killing five children. Our aircraft have bombed camps in Transylvania.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The war office statement issued last night says:

On our right French and British troops jointly occupied Combles as a result of the capture of Fregicourt and Morval. We have beaten off heavy counter-attacks in the region of Morval and Les Boeufs with severe loss to the Germans.

In our center we stormed the fortified village of Gueudecourt and have driven the Germans back in disorder.

On our left we captured Thiepval and the high ridge east of it including the Zollern redoubt. This ridge was very strongly fortified with an elaborate system of heavily wired trenches and was defended with desperation.

The successes gained during the last two days may be regarded as of very considerable importance.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday — The official war office statement issued last night reads:

The battle continued successfully today. North of the Somme the allied troops increased their gains of yesterday considerably, having attained within a few hours the objectives assigned for the second day of the struggle.

This morning the French troops resumed the offensive and captured the entire section of Combles situated to the east and south of the railway. Our patrols entered in conjunction with the troops of the right wing of the British army, who were cleaning up the northwestern part of Combles. Shortly afterwards the whole village fell into our hands.

The booty captured in Combles was large. The Germans had accumulated in the subterranean regions of this place an enormous quantity of munitions and supplies of every kind.

We collected 100 wounded Germans who had been abandoned. Combles is filled with Germans who had fallen.

This afternoon our troops, developing their advantages, captured a small wood situated north of Fregicourt, half way to Morval, and also the greater part of the strongly fortified ground between this wood and the western horn of St. Vaast's wood, to the east of the Bethune road.

The number of unwounded prisoners captured by the French since yesterday now reaches 1200. We have counted up to the present 30 machine guns.

On the rest of the front there was an intermittent cannonade.

It appears from fresh information that a Zeppelin which flew over the Calais district on the night of Sept. 22-23 dropped 20 bombs, all of which fell on waste ground a great distance from the town. It is probable that the Zeppelin, caught by the fire of our guns, got rid of its projectiles in order to ascend and escape.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Wednesday—An official communique states the Austrians have been prevented from consolidating the positions evacuated by the Italians on Cimone Summit. In Upper Cordevole the Austrian counter-attacks against the positions taken by the Italians towards the summit of Monti Sief on Sept. 23 were repulsed. Hostile aeroplane bombarded Grigno and Cismon.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Wednesday—The war office statement issued yesterday says:

On the Florina front (Macedonia) there was lively artillery fighting on the Kaimakcalan height. Attempts of our opponents to advance on all fronts were fruitless. On both sides of the Vardar there was weak hostile artillery fire. Incendiary shells were fired by our adversaries on the town of Doiran, causing a fire there. On the Struma front there were artillery engagements. An attempt by an enemy detachment to advance on the left bank of the Struma, east of Orleak, failed. In the fighting of Sept. 23 our opponents left more than 400 men on the field before the village of Doinakavadjovo.

Rumanian front: Along the Danube all was quiet. In Dobrudja our troops on the right flank attacked successfully and occupied the Amzarch-Pervele line. Our opponents retired in a northerly direction.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Wednesday—The war office yesterday issued the following official communication:

Eastern theater: On the Rumanian front the Vulkan and Szurduk passes were evacuated before a far extending encircling movement by strong Rumanian forces. Near Nagy-Szeben (Hermannstadt) new battles are developing with the Austro-Hungarian and German forces attacking. On the Transylvania eastern front fighting has developed at many points. To the south of Szekely-Udvarhely (Oderhellen) a Croatian landwehr battalion repulsed attacks by superior enemy detachments after bitter fighting.

Army of Archduke Charles Francis: In the three-country salient (formed by Bukowina, Rumania and Hungary) to the southwest of Dorna Watra, a Russo-Rumanian advance has been frustrated. In the southeastern corner of Galicia our opponents continue their attack with undiminished violence. All their efforts failed before the heroic resistance of the German troops fighting in the Ludova district. Yesterday numerous attacks of the Russians to the northeast of Perpeliki again broke down. Near Watyn, to the east of Sviniusky, a Russian Farman battle aeroplane was driven to flight by our aviators.

Italian theater: The southeastern sector of the Carso plateau was subjected at various times to strong artillery bombardment by the Italians. On the Fleimstal front the Italians bombarded the Dossaccio work and the Gerdinal-Coltorondo sector. On the Concanegol ridge 27 Alpine soldiers, including two officers, were made prisoner. An armistice offered for the rescue of the wounded Italian soldiers on the Cimone summit has been refused by the Italians.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ALLIES' SUCCESS NORTH OF SOMME

(Continued from page one)

the offensive, and it is German guns blinded by allied superiority in the air which are being silenced.

So long as the pivotal points held the Germans professed satisfaction with the position, and now that Thiepval has fallen, the German communique strikes quite an unusual note in reference to the Germans fighting the combined French and British main forces and the massed employment of war materials prepared by the war industry of the whole world. This is regarded in Paris as preparing German opinion for the worst that may follow.

Importance is attached to the evidence of the breakdown of German morale in the center, where the retreat had the character of a rout. The trenches were hastily abandoned, even rifles were thrown away and many prisoners captured. This condition will be difficult for German commanders to remedy under the ceaseless pressure of the Allies and day and night bombardment of guns.

Apart from this latest advance, the successes threaten the Germans with the loss of Bapaume, Peronne and the whole Somme valley with all the political and military consequences which may result therefrom.

Vast strategic works such as pass under the name of Combles and Thiepval cannot be constructed in a day. Links in the German defense chain are, in short, regarded as becoming more and more strained and the position for them is most menacing at a moment when the chancellor has to face the Reichstag and the success of the war loan is not yet established.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The full text of yesterday's dispatch from Sir Douglas Haig has now been published containing additional information that the battle continued over the whole front from the Ancre to the Somme, the British troops being successful everywhere and taking between 3000 and 4000 prisoners in the past 48 hours.

British Cavalry in Action

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The completeness of the victory in Gueudecourt region can be gauged from the fact that British cavalry patrols have ridden out towards Bapaume, this being the second occasion since July 1 that the cavalry have been in action.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

First meetings in most of the courses were held today at Radcliffe College. At a meeting of students President Lebaron R. Briggs invited all graduates to Greenleaf house, Cambridge, on Thursday to hear Prof. Lucy Patten and Prof. F. N. Robinson talk on graduate work in all its branches and on the use of the Radcliffe room in the Harvard library. Talks were also given by Misses Harriet Buckingham of the Radcliffe office, L. D. Sherman, librarian; Elizabeth Wright, gymnasium instructor; Mrs. H. A. Gallison of the music department and Dean Bertha M. Boody.

This year the Student Government Association is to have supervision of the proctors who take attendance at classes. Besides the concert which the Choral Society is planning to give with the Symphony orchestra under the leadership of Dr. Karl Muck, it will also furnish choruses to illustrate a series of lectures which Dr. Archibald T. Davidson of the Harvard and Radcliffe departments of music is to give at the Lowell Institute on the subject of "Choral Singing."

From the fines collected last year from late books at the Radcliffe library $170 worth of new books and literature has been purchased.

PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA CAUSE OF CENSORSHIP

(Continued from page one)

ment of individual cases that have arisen out of the blockade. A good share of the embassy's business concerns the handling of these affairs. With the full knowledge of the state department, United States exporters who come to Washington go to the embassy and, with their attorneys, discuss their case, and in very many instances a settlement is made or an understanding is reached.

It is explained that this is the method that is universally followed by governments. It is explained, too, that the action of Sir Richard Crawford in holding his conferences in New York is merely an expansion of the activities of the embassy, and what he has done in New York is merely to talk to a large number at one time, whereas at the embassy he has for two years spoken to them individually and said practically the same thing.

Nothing he has said or done can be connected in any way with the negotiations between the state department and the embassy dealing with the questions of international law or the determination of the agreements between this government and his own. It is explained that his dealings with business men, while he represents officially to that extent his embassy, are as separate from the state department negotiations as though he were not connected with the embassy.

It is explained that for this season the department can in no degree be embarrassed by his recent activities. As a matter of fact, the trade adviser of the embassy and of the state department are regarded as the most helpful agents that the United States business men have at the present time.

Reports Are Denied

State Department Officials Have Not Criticized Crawford Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Morning reports that state department officials are resentful over the speech of Sir Richard Crawford, trade adviser of the British embassy, before United States bankers and business men in New York city are utterly without foundation and intentionally false. State department officials have not criticized the British official's speech or actions, and furthermore this bureau is informed officially that this government finds nothing to criticize.

One official was asked on Tuesday whether any notice would be taken by this government of the conference held by Sir Richard Crawford in New York, and he refused to make any comment. The question was made use of by the same agencies which on one day lose no opportunity to resent infringements of United States rights and which will not hesitate the next day to criticize any effort to ameliorate the same conditions.

MEMBERS OF UNIT REPORT AT ARMORY

Members of the first unit of the Massachusetts national guard to return to Boston from the Mexican border have been ordered to report to the Commonwealth armory at 10 o'clock this morning, after being allowed to go home last night, for further orders on what will be required of them until they are mustered out of the federal service.

Col. Beaumont B. Buck, U. S. A., mustering officer for Massachusetts, dismissed the men last night after they had put up their equipment at the Brighton armory, but until orders are received by him from the war department, telling him to muster the men out of the federal service the guardsmen will probably have to report daily at some set time, to the headquarters of their unit.

"DRY" REFERENDUM SEEMS ASSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—In a statement issued at Jacksonville, Fla., Kent Pendleton, superintendent of the Florida Anti-Saloon League, announced that submission of the state-wide prohibition amendment is assured when the next Legislature meets in April, 1917.

He declares that 24 of the 32 members of the Senate and over 60 of the 75 members of the House have pledged themselves in writing to vote for the resolution, submitting the question to the voters in the 1918 general election. Last year, submission lost by one vote when up in the Senate.

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214 Boylston Street - Boston

HOTEL MEN OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AT MAPLEWOOD

Three-Day Meeting to Develop Plans for Expansion of Resources of State

MAPLEWOOD, N. H.—Action on the proposed general campaign for the expansion and development of New Hampshire's resources through the reorganization of the state board of trade and the question of obtaining an extension of time allowed motorists from other states to remain in this commonwealth are two of the special subjects to receive consideration at the second annual meeting of the New Hampshire Hotel Association held at the Maplewood hotel today, Thursday and Friday.

Invitations to be present were accepted by officers of the New York city and state hotel associations, as well as of the New England, Massachusetts, Boston city, Maine, Vermont and Connecticut organizations.

The guests arrive this afternoon and tonight there will be a reception and dinner at which J. Ben Hart of Manchester will be master of ceremonies. There will be also a meeting of the executive committee tonight.

Thursday morning a business session will be held at which reports will be given, new officers elected and general business transacted. Prof. Alfred L. Smith of Hanover will give an address explaining the campaign for development of the state's resources.

The organization also will consider action on obtaining the completion of the United States geological survey of the state. Henry C. Morrison, superintendent of the state department of public instruction, will address the members on the question of the uniform school law, the hotel men being desirous of securing a general later fall opening of the public schools in order to extend the vacation time during what they declare to be the best weeks of the season. The association also is to act on the question of expanding the winter resort business of the state.

Frederic E. Everett, commissioner of the highway department of the state, will be present or will send a representative to advise the association with regard to the work of this department. Other specific questions to be considered include the eight-hour law for women, the hotel liability law and the bank check "nuisance." Merrill Shurtleff will address the meeting on the legislative outlook for 1917. George Pattee of the Rockingham hotel, Portsmouth, is president of the association, while William G. Rand of the Newport House, Newport, N. H., is secretary.

After luncheon at the hotel Thursday afternoon the program includes a rifle exhibition followed by an auto trip to the "Old Man of the Mountain," the Profile House, Echo lake and Bretton Woods, where the party will be entertained at the Mt. Washington. The annual dinner will be held in the evening at the Maplewood, when addresses will be given by Edgar C. Hirst, state forester, and Maj. D. Sidney Rollins, president of the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association.

For the women and other guests during the formal business session a special concert and other entertainment will be provided.

GOVERNMENT ASKS BIDS FOR MATERIAL

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Through the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce manufacturers here have been asked to bid on a great quantity of material desired by the United States government in its enlarged army and navy program. Bids are asked on centrifugal pumps, motor generator sets, drilling machinery, high tensile steel, rivet steel, iron chain, brass and bronze hinges, ingot aluminium, seamless copper, etc. All bids are to reach Washington before Oct. 14.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

Meetings to be held at the Copley-Plaza have been announced by the Professional Women's Club: Oct. 3 at 11 o'clock, membership committee; Oct. 7 at 3:30, executive committee, and on Tuesday, Oct. 10, at 2:30, the regular meeting of the club.

FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE PLANS FOR CANVASS OF CITY

More Than 150 Young Women Volunteer to Act on Teams in Project to Raise Funds

Young women residing at the Franklin Square House last night pledged themselves to raise $20,000 as their share in the present campaign to secure $125,000 to pay off the outstanding indebtedness on the new building. More than 150 volunteered to act on teams that will canvass the city by districts.

The meeting was called by the trustees of the corporation and more than 1000 young women were present. Dr. George L. Perin opened the meeting by saying that for the first time an appeal would be made to the girls to serve the house which had always existed to serve them.

The 152 volunteers will be divided into teams of 10 persons each. The city will be apportioned into as many districts as there are teams, as a further increase in the number of volunteers is expected. The girls will then go out two by two into their assigned districts at their leisure and canvass whomever they wish in their territory.

The entire number of volunteers will be divided into two armies, the red and the blue. Meetings will be held on each Tuesday evening at which reports on the results and progress of the campaign will be made by armies and also by teams.

J. J. Arakelyan of Dorchester has offered $500 to be distributed in weekly prizes. The army securing the largest amount in pledges will have $75 added to its week's total by Mr. Arakelyan. The team which reports the best returns will receive $25 for its total. The first meeting for reports will be held next Tuesday evening and on each succeeding Tuesday evening of October the reports and award of prizes will be made.

The 50-odd members of the corporation have pledged themselves to see 10 persons each in the campaign to raise the remainder of the $125,000 during October. It is intended that the members will first see their acquaintances and report the result to Dr. George L. Perin so that he may remove the names of such persons from the list of individuals who are to be canvassed.

While the campaign for funds bids fair to absorb most of the interest and energy of the young women during the next month, plans are being formulated for launching a "big sister" movement among the members in the immediate future. This movement has for its object the development of helpful relationship between the older girl in the house and the younger girl living in the community.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY PLANS MODEL SCHOOL

Boston University is soon to start a model school, to be called the high school of the college of business administration and planned to give broad training in selected secondary subjects. The courses for the preparation of high school teachers in commercial science will include general subjects selected from the curriculum of the College of Liberal Arts, technical subjects in the College of Business Administration, and theoretical and practical subjects in education.

Alfred Ernst Rejall has just been appointed instructor in education at the university. He is a graduate of Columbia University and was instructor in the state training school for teachers at Albany, more recently being educational director at the Twenty-First Street Y. M. C. A. in New York.

HARVARD FRESHMEN MEET

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University addressed the members of the freshman class at the Harvard Union last night. Others who spoke were Dean LeBarron R. Briggs, Dean Henry A. Yeomans, Maj. Henry Lee Higginson, Prof. E. C. Hocking, Capt. Constant Cordier, U. S. A., and William J. Bingham, first marshal of the 1916 class.

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ONE of the country's noted men of affairs, himself a connoisseur of musical instruments, recently called at our factory to select his second Mason & Hamlin Piano. In explaining his choice, he said that celebrated musicians of his acquaintance had assured him that the Mason & Hamlin was the finest piano made; and that his own experience had convinced him that it was far superior to any other. This is a typical case of singular significance to those who want the finest piano obtainable. Men of wide experience, who scour the world for what is best, are now buying Mason & Hamlin Pianos. It will pay you to investigate before reaching a decision.

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The women's shop has twenty different styles of Bolivia cloth coats, plain or trimmed heavily with fur. The styles all have a pedigree—this one was copied from a Bernard, that from a Bullos, etc.

Prices begin at $39.50 for women's full lined Bolivia cloth coats that go to $165.

Coats for all types of women at $25

Coats for larger women in sizes up to 54 at $25. Coats for little women.

Coats for conservative women who are buying for more than a season.

Coats for those who want the latest whisper:—

Wool velour coats, $25. Fur trimmed coats, $25. Mixture coats, $25. Broadcloth coats, $25.

Coats lined throughout, loose coats, somewhat fitted coats.

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narrow belts; velours facings on gabardine; transparent plaid oiled silks. $7.50 to $19.75.

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BREAD MAKERS NOT IN FAVOR OF A SMALLER LOAF

Bakers Generally Indorse Increase in Price Plan Rather Than Decrease in Weight Supported a Few Years Ago

Increase of one cent in the price of the five-cent loaf of bread seems to find more favor among bakers than a decrease in the weight, in the present discussion relative to the price and size of the loaf of bread. A few years ago when this same question was being considered many bakers took the opposite point of view and argued for a decrease in weight rather than an increase in price.

The price of bread in Boston already has been increased from five to six cents by many bakers. In some quarters it is believed that the five-cent loaf has gone for good, but elsewhere, particularly among the smaller bakers, there is considerable hesitancy in raising the price to six cents. The larger bakers are urging in many cases the elimination of the five-cent loaf entirely in favor of the 10-cent loaf.

The increase in the price of the loaf rather than a decrease in the weight through the action of the bakers is viewed as one of the most interesting phases of the present situation by Thure Hanson, Massachusetts commissioner of weights and measures, who has his corps of inspectors engaged in making an investigation of the actual practices of bakers at the present time.

The increase in price, says Mr. Hanson, is an entirely different solution of the problem than was proposed by the bakers when this same question was being discussed a few years ago. At that time the bakers argued that the nickel was a fixed coin and hence that the price could not be altered to meet the fluctuations in the market value of wheat. They maintained that a decrease in weight offered the only feasible solution of the problem.

The increase in price of the five-cent loaf recalls similar situations in Massachusetts which have aroused the public officials to action. The present law regarding the size of the standard loaf of bread was first placed on the statute books in 1859 when flour was selling at $9.60 per barrel, a price somewhat higher than the present one. Except for an amendment passed in 1909 providing for the disposition of the fines for violations, the law of 1859 remains in force today.

In colonial days, as early as 1696, Massachusetts was concerned with the price and the size of loaves of bread sold or offered for sale by bakers, and for very much the same reasons that the authorities are now conducting investigations or urging the need of such investigations.

When the Lieutenant-Governor, council and representatives in 1720 began the consideration of a new law to replace one passed in 1696, which was declared to have failed in achieving "the good ends and purposes therein designed" because, by disregarding the law, "covetous and evil disposed persons have for their own gain deceived and oppressed His Majesty's subjects, more especially the poorer sort."

In "an act for the due assize of bread" of 1696 the weight of the loaf was fixed according to the price of wheat. A sliding scale was established so that the size of the loaf could be altered to meet the fluctuations in the market value of wheat. The clerk of markets was empowered to enforce the law and seize all underweight loaves. He was given one third of the confiscated bread and the other two thirds was granted to the selectmen or to the overseers of the poor.

When the law of 1859 was passed the informer was allowed a part of the fine similar to the one third share allowed the colonial clerk of markets. This provision, says Mr. Hanson, led to abuse by certain impecunious persons who were more interested in their share of the fine than in the enforcement of the law. The result of this abuse was the only change made in the law of 1859 in 1909.

The law of 1720 provided for three kinds of bread, namely white, wheaten, and household. The selectmen were empowered to regulate the price and weight of bread according to the price of wheat once a month or more often if it seemed advisable.

From 1720 to 1859 Massachusetts passed no laws regulating bread offered for sale by bakers, but in 1859 in place of three kinds of bread there were fixed four sizes of loaves from the whole loaf of two pounds to the quarter loaf.

The law has proved ineffective through the practice of bakers selling a loaf that weighs anywhere from 25 ounces to 31 ounces as a three quarter loaf, or a loaf over 16 ounces and under 24 ounces as a half loaf, says Mr. Hanson.

Bread that is sold in wrappers does not come under the provision of the present bread law. The package law requires that a loaf of bread sold in a wrapper shall have plainly marked on it the exact net weight of the contents. Rolls and fancy bread weighing less than one quarter of a pound are also exempt from the bread law.

Watching the Bakers

Chicago Officials Trying to Prevent Sale of Lightweight Bread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The latest move in the effort to prevent a rise in the price of bread in this city is being made by Chief Deputy William F. Cluett of the weights and measures department.

When notified that the aldermen, the state's attorney's office, and the United States district attorney's office were watching the bakers for violations of the anti-trust laws, he immediately arranged to have a force of inspectors scatter over the city and test the weights of loaves.

The admission of one Chicago baker that his concern has already reduced the weight of its 5-cent loaf, and the intimation of others that they propose to follow this lead, led Mr. Cluett to offer advice to housewives.

"The bakers admit that they are scaling down the weight of their loaves," said Mr. Cluett. "Whenever they allow it to drop below the minimum fixed by the city bread ordinance they are subject to prosecution. I will have inspectors constantly out to check up on this matter."

"The city ordinances require that bread should be labeled according to the weight of each loaf. If the label reads 'one-half pound,' the bread should weigh between 8 and 12 ounces; if 'three-quarters pound,' the loaf (the present standard 5-cent size) should weigh from 12 to 16 ounces; when the label reads 'one pound,' the loaf should weigh between 16 and 32 ounces; when it reads 'two pounds,' the loaf should weigh between 32 and 48 ounces, and in the same ratio up to a 'six-pound' label."

A pound under the city ordinance is 16 ounces, and not 12.

There is no provision in the ordinance for the labeling of a loaf weighing between 24 and 32 ounces, the proposed 10-cent size, and the question of the legality of putting out such a loaf may be taken up by the city legal department.

According to the rumors which have reached the chief deputy of the weights and measures department, few bakers intend to put out a loaf exactly twice the size of the present 5-cent standard. Instead, a loaf labeled "one pound," and weighing between 16 and 24 ounces, probably will be offered for 10 cents. This would, in effect, be an increase of 1¼ cents a loaf. The housewife who buys such a loaf at 10 cents will find she is paying 6¼ cents for the same amount of bread she formerly bought for 5 cents.

The Ward Baking Company was the first concern to offer bread to the public at an advanced price. The notice sent out by this firm, under the caption "An Important Change," read as follows:

"War prices on flour and other materials compel us to make price and weight adjustment on our bread so that beginning Sept. 28, 1916, our present small size bread, wrapped as usual, with added weight, will retail 6 cents a loaf.

"Anticipating some demand for the small unit, that is, the nickel loaf, we will, on the same day, introduce a small loaf of Tip Top and Dainty Maid bread at a reduced weight with proper label, unwrapped, to be retailed at 5 cents.

"The 5-cent loaf will be too small to manufacture satisfactorily, and we therefore recommend that you purchase either the 6 or 10-cent units, preferably the latter, as the 10-cent loaf is most economical to buy, containing more than twice the amount of two 5-cent loaves.

"These adjustments are absolutely necessary to enable us to continue manufacturing with the existing high prices of raw materials."

Before a meeting of the Woman's Association of Commerce here recently William Evans, director of agencies of the Schulze Baking Company, made an address in justification of the raise in prices. In part he said:

"If the government would protect the American consumer and put an immediate embargo on the exportation of wheat so that we know we have enough for our own people, the price of wheat would undoubtedly drop and perhaps the baker would be in a position to continue to sell bread without advancing the price. An immediate decline in the price of wheat would probably hurt two or three per cent of the American people who are interested either in growing or exporting wheat. The remaining 97 or 98 per cent who are the consumers of wheat, flour and bread, are the ones who would benefit by an embargo on wheat.

"Twenty years ago a 25-pound sack of a leading kind of flour was sold by the retailer to the housewife at 39 cents and 40 cents per sack. Lard was retailed at 9 cents and 10 cents per pound. Sugar was sold at 5 cents per pound, and bread in one pound loaves, sold at 5 cent each. Today a 25-pound sack of the same kind of flour is sold by the retailer to the housewife at $1.15 per sack. Lard is selling at 18 cents per pound, sugar at 8 cents and bread in three quarter pound loaves at 5 cents.

"Twenty years ago the baker worked 12 hours a day and received from $12 to $13 wages per week. Today bakers work 8 hours per day and receive from $22 to $24 wages per week.

"With all these conditions confronting the baker of today, common sense should dictate that some change must be made, that the bread actually costs more money and no institution can do business at a loss. The baker cannot be expected and should not be asked by a fair public to sell for 4 cents a loaf of bread that cost him 5 cents, any more than a grocer should be expected to sell a pound of something for 30 cents that cost him 35 cents, or a pound of butter for 25 cents that cost him 30 cents.

"Regarding the controversy over the 5 cent or the 10 cent loaf of bread, it is a well-known fact that prior to the present crisis in the baking industry the 10-cent loaf was rapidly displacing the 5-cent loaf in practically every city in the country. Immediately the consumer compares the quality and flavor of a 10-cent loaf of bread with a 5-cent loaf made from the same dough, they rarely ever return to the 5-cent loaf. The superior taste of the large loaf should recommend it to the consumer. The large loaf contains a larger body of dough, bakes better, tastes sweeter and retains its flavor and moisture longer than the small loaf.

"The 5-cent loaf of bread has been more expensive to the purchaser and has been a detriment to the baking industry for a long time. It cannot reflect the goodness that is in bakers' bread, because the goodness is baked out in the exposure of such a small piece of dough to the heat of the oven. In eliminating the small 5-cent loaf the baker can save a very considerable amount of labor. This would simplify the bakers' business materially and the public naturally would get the benefit.

"If the housekeeper objects to the large 10-cent loaf because a very few families may not be able to consume the entire loaf in a day, this objection may be eliminated when it is realized that wrapping the left-over part of the loaf in its original wrapper will keep it fresh for several days. With the family the left-over bread on the second and third day can be used for toasting, and in that way economy can be practiced."

Bread Raise Inquiry

District Attorney of Kings County Takes Action

NEW YORK, N. Y.—District Attorney Lewis of Kings County yesterday started an investigation into the rise in price of bread to discover if there had been a conspiracy among baking companies selling bread in Brooklyn to advance the price. Mr. Lewis said that if he found evidence of a conspiracy he would present it to the Grand Jury.

Commissioner Hartigan of the bureau of weights and measures had introduced before the Board of Aldermen yesterday an ordinance providing that the standard loaf of bread sold in New York City shall be sixteen ounces, and that every loaf must bear on its wrappers its exact weight, whether it be less or more than the standard size.

STOCKHOLDERS OF FITCHBURG ROAD TOLD OF DIVIDEND

President Williams Presides at Meeting Which Votes New Bond Issue

President Moses Williams of the Fitchburg Railroad Company announced at a meeting of the stockholders of the road held at the company's offices, Causeway street, at 11 o'clock this morning, that he has been assured by the Boston & Maine receiver, President Hustis, that the Fitchburg stockholders will receive their October dividend and that he hopes it will be possible for them to get their dividends regularly thereafter.

In the course of the meeting a vote was taken and it was unanimously agreed to rescind the vote of the stockholders taken at the special meeting held Oct. 27, 1915, which authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $3,175,000 for meeting cost of improvements and debts. This vote was followed by a unanimous vote that the president and treasurer, at the direction of the board of directors, be authorized from time to time to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the company, in addition to any bonds already authorized, to the sum of $3,300,000 at their par value.

These bonds will be to provide means for the payment of notes of the company to the amount of $1,359,000 which mature March 15, 1917; to provide means for the payment for permanent additions to and improvements on the property made by the Boston & Maine railroad during the three years ending June 30, 1916, and to provide means for the payment of any notes or evidences of indebtedness of the company which have been or may be issued to make temporary provision for the payment of any of the indebtedness named.

This increase in the amount of the bond issue voted covers the improvements made by the Boston & Maine on the Fitchburg property in the past year.

To comply with the laws of the state of New York the stockholders elected 13 members to the board of directors, two of which number will probably resign. The new directors chosen are Francis R. Bangs, Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., and Thomas J. Moore. Stock voted totaled 106,834 shares of preferred. The directors presented their seventy-fifth annual report, which was accepted.

B. & A. RAILROAD DIRECTOR NAMED

Morris Gray of Boston was elected a director of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company this morning at a stockholders' meeting of that road held in the South station. There were seven stockholders present voting a total of 105,921 shares of stock.

The directors of the road reported to the meeting that under the provisions of the lease to the New York Central & Hudson River railroad the company has received in quarterly payments the sum of $2,000,000, which has been paid out by the treasurer as dividends to the stockholders.

A further sum derived from the New York Central 3½ per cent bonds has been paid to the stockholders, they reported, making a total dividend for the year 8¾ per cent.

At a meeting of the Pittsfield & North Adams railroad stockholders in South station, immediately following the Boston & Albany meeting, George H. Fernald, Jr., of Newton, Mass., was elected a director.

MACON RAILROAD STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Litigation having delayed work on the new $2,000,000 railroad station at Macon, Ga., the Georgia railroad commission has extended the time for completion for 30 days from Sept. 14.

HIGH SCHOOLS' DOUBLE SESSION PROGRAM READY

Boston Authorities Announce Hours and Shifts Made Necessary by the Lack of Building Accommodations

Double sessions at Boston high schools made necessary by the great growth in high school attendance with no proportionate increase in accommodations have involved a much more intricate working out of programs than was anticipated. Not only was the pupil to be considered but the labor, care and time of the teacher, especially of those having special subjects. As the programs now stand it is believed that the maximum of efficiency has been provided for and that very little if any adjustment will be needed.

At the public Latin school and the girls Latin school the hours will be the same as usual, from 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. The Brighton high school also will have its usual hours, from 8:45 a. m. to 2:15 p. m. The Charlestown high is to observe its usual hours, from 8:55 a. m. to 2:25 p. m.

At the Dorchester high school all pupils will be located in the main building. They will work in four relays. The first year industrial class and the girls taking the normal school course will attend school from 10:50 a. m. to 3 p. m. All other first year pupils will be at school from 12:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. The second year pupils will be at school from 9:10 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. All third, fourth and fifth year pupils will be at school from 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Pupils coming at 8:30 and 12:30 o'clock will have no recess and no study periods, the study to be done outside of school. They will total practically the usual number of recitation minutes.

Pupils entering the East Boston high school from public and private schools in the Blackinton, John Cheverus and Emerson districts will attend the Paul Jones annex. Their hours will be from 8:45 to 2:15 o'clock. All other first and second year pupils will be cared for in the main building during the same hours. The third, fourth and fifth year pupils will be housed in the main building from 8:45 to 3 o'clock.

The English high school will take care of its first year pupils taking college and technical school preparatory courses in the Patrick A. Collins building in the Fenway from 8:30 to 12:30 o'clock. All first year students taking commercial courses will attend the school at the Collins building from 12:30 to 4:30 o'clock. The second year class has been divided. Two hundred will be cared for in the main building from 9:30 to 2:45 o'clock. The remaining 400 will be housed in the Collins building from 8:30 to 12:30 o'clock. All third, fourth and fifth year students will be cared for in the main building from 9 to 2:45 o'clock.

Pupils at the girls' high school will be cared for in the regular way from 8:45 to 2:20 o'clock. The High School of Commerce will observe its regular hours from 9 to 3 o'clock. The day at the High School of Practical Arts has been lengthened this year, not for the purpose of accommodating more students, but to accomplish more work, the amount previously performed being considered not enough by the authorities. It has been a six-period day. It will now have an eight-period day. The hours will be from 8:30 to 3:10 o'clock, an extension of 40 minutes. This school has practically no home work.

The Hyde Park high school will be in session from 8:20 to 2 o'clock, beginning a little earlier than formerly. Mechanic Arts high school will keep its usual hours, from 9 to 3:40 o'clock. Roxbury high school will be in session as usual from 8:45 to 2:15 o'clock.

South Boston high school will have a five period day beginning at 8:30 o'clock and ending at 12:30 for 450 pupils. Two hundred and fifty pupils will remain for a sixth period, ending at 1:37 o'clock. A few others will remain for certain other classes until 2:22 o'clock. A 1:50 o'clock on two or three days a week 250 girls in the freshman class will report at 1:45 o'clock and remain until 4. On the remaining two or three days a week they will come at 11:45 o'clock for athletic training, or choral practice. On one day a week there will be an interpolated period to make room for freshman singing. On that day they will stay until 4:45 o'clock.

All first and second year boys attending West Roxbury high school will report at 8:30 o'clock and remain until 12:30. All first year girls and second year girls taking the commercial course will be cared for from 12:30 to 4:30. These two groups will have no recess. All third and fourth year pupils will be cared for from 8:30 to 2:09 o'clock.

Where it has seemed necessary headmasters have sent individual notices to pupils as to when and where they were to report.

REGISTRATION AT TECH MORE THAN IT WAS LAST YEAR

Student registration at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology totals 1935 to date, or 85 more than had registered at this time last year. The registration shows the usual wide distribution of students who come from practically all corners of the world, there being a notable increase in Japanese and South Americans. The freshman class numbers 452, of whom 256 come from Massachusetts. About 95 per cent of the 400 juniors of last year are back, while 94 per cent of last year's sophomores returned. The names of 65 special students have been enrolled for post-graduate courses. Sixteen women students are registered.

A total of 103 students are enrolled from 27 other nations. Europe sends seven students from five countries—Albania, Italy, Hungary, Norway and Russia, the last named having two each. The Orient, in which Turkey and Egypt are included, by speech if not by geographical lines, is represented by 51 students, China having 35. Japan, Korea, India are the far eastern countries and Turkey, Syria and Egypt the nearer ones. There are eight Armenians in the school.

Chile sends eight young men, a number of them from the national naval academy, with three from Colombia and two from Equador. Fourteen is the tally from South America and 20 others come from the Central American countries, Mexico leading with eight, Cuba having seven, and Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica dividing the remainder.

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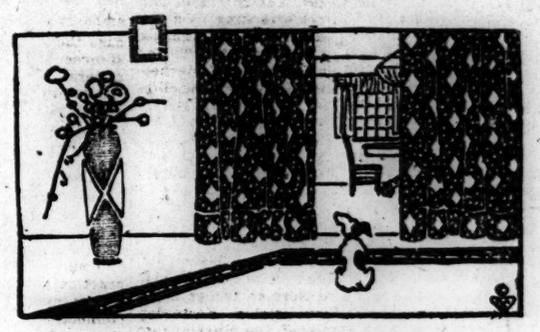

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Corn Brooms, our "Royal Blue" brand, best grade of broom corn, polished handle, light and durable, 75c and 80c; others, 39c to 50c

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Dust Cloths ....15c to 50c
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Hair Brooms and Dusters—Polished block, pure bristle, all sizes and kinds.
Broom ....1.25 to 6.00
Brushes ....25c to 1.25

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SOCIALISTS HOLD CONFERENCE ON PREPAREDNESS

Sherwood Forest, Md., Gathering Considers Questions of Importance—Review of Discussions on Many Public Matters

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—There has just drawn to a close at Sherwood Forest, Maryland, a conference on "Social Preparedness, National and International" under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society with headquarters at New York.

The opening subject on the first evening was on "Cooperation and Social Preparedness" with Senator Henri La Fontaine, winner of the Nobel prize, as one of the chief speakers. He outlined the workings of the cooperative societies of Belgium and traced to some extent the growth of public sentiment toward collective ownership and operation of public utilities, and the present tendency toward socialist or democratic control of all government functions.

Other speakers on the opening evening were Dr. Helen L. Sumner of the federal child labor bureau and Dr. James P. Warbasse, president of the Cooperative League of America. All speakers favored the trend toward greater development of cooperation in government and industry. In the latter, however, Dr. Warbasse indicated as his opinion that the passing of legislation was comparatively useless as in the trade union movement; it was seldom that it could be enforced until the point had been reached that the same objects were atained by other means.

On the next evening the sub-topic of the general subject of discussion was, "Trade Unionism as a Factor in Social Preparedness." The main supporter of trade unionism was Arthur E. Holder, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor at Washington. He presented the accomplishments of the trade union movement, and was sharply criticized by John Spargo, author and lecturer, and Louis Boudin, lawyer, of New York. Considerable interest was manifested in the subject by many present and questions were numerous and while general consensus of opinion seemed to be that it was foolish to discard organizations effected and in operation until something better is assured, it was evident that many did not consider the trade unions in themselves as sufficient to protect the interests of the employed class of society.

On the next evening the topic for special consideration was "Next Steps to Public Ownership and Social Preparedness.'" The leading speaker was Benjamin C. Marsh of New York, who is executive secretary of the League of Municipal Ownership and Operation. He was introduced as an "advocate of the single tax, low rents, government ownership, and a fellow worker for economic justice." He adhered closely to that paraphrase in his remarks, and very strongly urged that the public give attention to defeating the "padding of railroad values" now started by the banking and capitalistic interests who foresee government ownership.

He phrased his argument to indicate that the nomination of Mr. Hughes and the advocacy of his election by many is a direct move to give to the railroads, when taken over by the public greatly enhanced values for watered stocks and "landed interests," which he classed as "a blow to human rights." He added that he would vote the Socialist ticket except that he wanted to do all possible to insure the reelection of President Wilson.

He was followed by Dr. H. W. Laidler, organizing secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, who read a carefully prepared paper on the growth and development of the collectivist movement for government ownership of public utilities and natural monopolies both in the United States and foreign countries. As customary throughout the conference, a discussion on evening topics was continued in the morning sessions.

In the discussion on government ownership Friday morning, comment was also made by Miss Young of New Zealand and England who is traveling in the United States partly in interests of the Fabian Soociety, Dr. Metz recently from Germany, and F. G. Swanson of the Panama canal.

The question of "Social Preparedness and Immigration" was the main topic on Friday evening. The speakers were Dr. Jacob H. Hollander of Johns Hopkins, John Spargo, Socialist author, writer and party officer, and Algeron Lee, Socialist candidate for Governor in New York, who has recently returned from a trip to the warring countries. Various local phases of the question were carefully analyzed and dissected and in the general discussion that followed Saturday morning it was clearly the majority opinion that interests of eventual and permanent "Social Preparedness" required and demanded absolutely free and unrestricted immigration and also international free trade.

The question of "Military Preparedness and the League to Enforce Peace" was also exhaustively handled Saturday morning. The main speakers were Senator La Fontaine and Dr. George W. Nasmyth, who has recently returned from several years study in European universities. Opinion was much divided as to the efficacy of any league to "enforce peace." The general opinion in the after discussion seemed to indicate that the league might be effective in mobilizing forces for peace, in that it was supported by many who would go no farther from military standards, but that it failed in not preventing economic retaliation and attack other than as provided in its protocols, of diplomatic, economic and final military force to compel adherence of its members to its established rules and precepts.

Military preparedness, defensive warfare and kindred topics were treated from various angles Saturday evening by Dr. Nasmyth, Dr. Jessie Wallace Hughan, author; J. G. Phelps Stokes and William English Walling.

As expected from a conference attended mostly by radicals, the military preparedness, advocated by the American Defense Society and kindred organizations, was vigorously condemned. General belief seemed centered on the idea that real and genuine preparedness, and "social preparedness" of permanent value required a mobilization of industrial, economic, political, religious, and educational forces practically ignored by the military preparedness advocates. Frank recognition was, however, given to the axiom that no nation is absolutely independent of other nations in determining its international policies, but that such lack of independence did not in any way preclude any nation from advocating progress toward international disarmament and by no means required any nation to take the lead in a race for armament supremacy and bankruptcy.

Sunday afternoon was given over to a general discussion of the question—"What is Socialism?". On Sunday evening the conference closed with addresses by Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch and the Rev. Richard W. Hogue on "The Socialist Appeal to the Christian Mind."

SOUTH DAKOTA INDIANS WORK FOR 'DRY' CAUSE

Redman's Temperance Association Appoints Field Agents to Campaign for Adoption of Prohibition Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—Presidential politics is of secondary consideration in the campaign in South Dakota this year. The pending constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition is the all-absorbing topic, and the hottest campaign in years is being waged. Both "wets" and "drys" have a liberal campaign fund and are spending it largely for newspaper advertising.

The liquor interests are conducting their side of the contest on the constitutional amendment, through the South Dakota Local Option League. South Dakota now has a local option law and, although a large part of the state already has voted "dry," the saloon interests hope to retain part of the state as "wet" territory by defeating the amendment.

The local option campaign is reputed to be backed by brewery money. In some instances it has been shown that the local option organizations have not received any money from saloon sources. The "drys" charge, however, that the money is being furnished by the Model License League, which in turn is supported by money contributed by the liquor interests.

Official figures show that of the 63 counties in the state 30 are totally dry. In addition to that the Indian reservations, comprising a large area are totally dry by federal law. There are 17 counties in which there is but one "wet" town each and in 11 other counties there are only two "wet" towns each. All of the political conventions in South Dakota this year, Democratic, Republican and Socialist, went on record in favor of the prohibition amendment.

AUTO PARKING ON BOYLSTON STREET

Representatives of business firms and hotels on Boylston street, opposite the Public Gardens, appeared before the street commission today to advocate the suspension of the 20-minute automobile standing law in that vicinity and the development of a system of parking motorcars at that point. It was brought out that the 20-minute law only recently has been enforced there, the police requiring its observance following the reports of automobile owners that their cars had been taken when left standing.

B. F. Pitman, representing L. P. Hollander & Co., said that until the proposed Arlington street subway station is built the merchants will have to depend largely on automobile traffic for their patronage. It is figured that two lines of motorcars could be parked in the space from Charles street to the subway incline, which is 120 feet wide by about 150 feet long, accommodating from 18 to 20 cars.

It also is proposed to provide parking space on Providence street, Columbus avenue and possibly near the monument in Park square. Such a plan is to be studied by Captain Good of police station 16, who was present. Frank A. Goodwin was the only commissioner present, and he viewed the proposals favorably.

WALTON SHOE STRIKE

Proposals of A. G. Walton of the Walton shoe plant in Chelsea, where a strike has been in progress for several weeks, to take back the strikers at an increase in wages, or to place the matter before the state board of arbitration, are to be considered today by the strikers. The firm refuse, however, to recognize the United Shoe Workers of America, but expresses a willingness to deal with the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Judge A. D. Bosson in the Chelsea court last night found three men guilty in connection with riots growing out of the Walton plant strike. Three others were found not guilty and other cases were continued to today.

PUBLICITY FOR PUBLIC SERVICE IS ADVOCATED

Cleveland Man Who Has Made Study of Railway Franchises Is for Moderate Government Supervision of Corporations

The sunshine of publicity upon the conduct, operations and finances of public service corporations with a moderate supervision, would be better than government ownership in the opinion of Andrew Squire, a Cleveland corporation lawyer, who recently visited New England.

Mr. Squire has been a member of the Ohio bar for more than 40 years, during which time he has made a careful study of street railway franchises, being particularly active in opposing Mayor Johnson in his campaign for 3-cent fares.

"Three-cent fares still obtain in Cleveland," said Mr. Squire to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and we have 3-cent service which does not compare in my opinion with what we had under the 5-cent fare system. On some of the outside lines of the city the 3-cent fare fails to pay the cost of operation. The city controls the service to a great degree. I am strongly opposed to government ownership. On the other hand, I believe that the greatest publicity should be given the operations, conduct and finances of our public service corporations, and this publicity I call sunshine. There also should be some regulation by the government, but it should be moderate in character.

"One of the problems which government-owned street railways would have to face is the speculation on how far outside the city such lines should extend. We have lines extending to nearby cities and it is certainly a speculation whether a government-owned line should maintain an interurban service or one within its own corporate limits.

"For many years we regarded the Massachusetts railroad commission, and the Massachusetts corporation law as the best in the country. But our opinions were somewhat changed when we found that the Boston Elevated railway in order to obtain new capital was compelled to sell its stock above par, when the same sort of stock was selling on the exchange at less than par. I believe that the state should permit the public service corporations to fix their own prices for their own stock.

"As it is now the state has regulated the railroads and railways to a degree that new capital hesitates to lend itself to corporate development, with the result that these companies are falling behind in their needed improvements and today we have more railroads in the hands of receivers than ever before in the history of the country.

"I believe that a large majority of the business men of the country are honest, but these stringent government regulations for public service corporations and banks seemed to have been formulated with the idea that directors should be regarded with suspicion and we have recently seen the passage of an act prohibiting a business man from holding a directorship in more than one bank or trust company at the same time. I believe that we should have professional directors. People should trust business men more and with plenty of sunshine and cheerfulness, we will have less friction and better service.

"We have too many loosely drawn laws on the statute books. This is because many of them were hastily written, and are, therefore, more or less defective. There should be more care in the enactment of all legislature. Every state is at present trying to regulate the automobile, and we are learning something about traffic regulations nearly every day. The automobile laws of Ohio compare favorably with those of other states, but we have just begun to really enforce them, particularly with regard to persons operating motor cars while under the influence of liquor.

Within the last few months some pretty stiff sentences have been meted out in our municipal court for cases of this kind, by Judge Phillips, the son of one of the judges on our common pleas bench. Judge Phillips has dealt with automobile violations without fear or favor, and it is said that his campaign for their more rigid enforcement has been worth 150 policemen to Cleveland. Recently he sent the architect of our city hall to jail for 45 days for operating a motor car while under the influence of liquor, and many other prominent citizens, old and young, rich and poor, male and female, have felt the judicial lash.

"The courts in all cities should be firmer with such dangerous infractions of the law, for a man at the wheel of a high-powered car when drunk, is worse than one walking the streets with a loaded revolver in his hand and his finger on the trigger. I certainly favor legislation which can deal with such instances so strenuously as to make the offense a rare one. Of course, most of the automobile cases recently tried in the lower courts will appear later in the higher tribunals, but I have no doubt but that their constitutionality will be upheld.

"Prosperity prevails throughout Ohio, in the St. Lawrence valley and in fact throughout the middle West. Every dinner pail is full and the greatest problem before the business men in our section of the country, at least, is the security of labor in all lines. We have partially solved this by bringing Negro labor from the South. High wages prevail throughout the state, and of course food, clothing and shelter have risen also.

"We hope for the election of Judge Hughes, as well as that of Myron T. Herrick, the Republican candidate for United States Senate in opposition to Senator Pomerene. I am out of politics, in fact, I never was in, and I never expect to hold public office."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

C. A. Montague Barlow, L.L. D., M. P., who has been appointed a member of the recently constituted committee to inquire into the position occupied by the study of modern languages in the educational system of Great Britain, has been Conservative member for South Salford since 1916. Educated at Repton and at King's College, Cambridge, he was called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, in 1895. He was for some time lecturer in commercial law and economics, in the London School of Economics, and examiner in law in the London University. Mr. Barlow was a member of the London county council from 1907 to 1910. He has practiced mainly in educational and charity cases, and has written several books on ecclesiastical and legal matters.

Charles Holmes Herty, as president of the American Chemical Society, has been prominent at the joint convention of that society, the Electro-Chemical Society and the Technical Association, held this week in New York city, in connection with a large exhibition of the achievements of the chemists and manufacturers of the United States. Professor Herty, who now resides at Chapel Hill, N. C., and is professor of chemistry in the state university, is one of the leading natural scientists brought up and trained in the South. Georgia is his native state, and the foundations of his knowledge were laid at the University of Georgia and at Johns Hopkins University. Then he studied in Berlin and in Zurich. Returning, he began to serve Georgia, first in the state agricultural college, and later in the University of Georgia, where he held teaching and investigating positions. For several years he was connected with the department of agriculture and with the bureau of forestry at Washington. He is a member of the leading societies in Great Britain, France and Germany that are devoted to the study of chemistry.

John Joseph Pershing, who is to be made a major-general in the United States army, is a brigadier-general, and heads the expeditionary force now on Mexican soil, about whose presence the commission now sitting in New London, Conn., is negotiating. General Pershing's promotion will please his country, for he is a favorite with those who know him, and also with those who have only newspapers and periodicals as informants. There is a combination of efficiency and picturesqueness about his mode of working that pleases, and there is more or less sympathy with him just now because he has to be the agent of a Fabian policy. He is a Missourian, who, after graduating at West Point in 1886, entered the cavalry service; and in that arm he has done much of his most brilliant and enduring work, especially in dealing with the Apache and Sioux Indians. During and following the war with Spain, and the occupation of the Philippines by military forces, he had to undergo tests, military and administrative, that proved him a superior officer. In combat with the Moros in the province of Mindanao he showed both the vigor and the leniency that were necessary. When the army forces were stationed on the Mexican border by President Taft, Pershing was ordered from San Francisco to the front; and when, following the attack on Columbus by Villa, President Wilson mobilized the state militia at the front and ordered pursuit of Villa, General Pershing was assigned to the task.

Geoffrey Bernard Lehy, who may be the candidate of the Good Government Association of Boston for the place in the city council formerly filled by Mr. Coulthurst, has been tested for fitness as a public servant while serving as a member of the finance commission, and has not been found wanting. He was the first president of the Boston City Club, and during the five years of his presidency he laid the foundations of one of the best civic organizations the city ever has had. He is president of a large importing house, and a director in several banks. He is a native of Royalston, Mass.

B. & M. MINORITY COUNSEL SELECTED

Conrad W. Crocker, chief counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association, today announced that Robert W. Upton and Robert Jackson, both Concord (N. H.) attorneys, had been retained by the minority organization as associate local counsel to act in the petition for the disapproval of the receivership for the railroad to be heard tomorrow at 10 a. m. before Judge Bingham in the United States district court at Manchester, N. H.

Mr. Crooker also will go to Manchester to represent the minority interests while George L. Mayberry, counsel for the Boston & Maine, will appear to object to disapproval of the order naming the receiver.

AMERICAN DYE DISCUSSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This is "electro-chemical day" at the chemistry exposition being held at the Grand Central Palace in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Chemical and allied societies. One of the most important meetings of the day will be held this afternoon, when "American Dye Stuff Manufacture" will be discussed. There are several divisional meetings of the society today and an industrial conference.

INTERNATIONAL VIEW NECESSARY IN BUSINESS

United States Commercial Attache at The Hague Gives Advice to American Merchants in Foreign Trade Dealings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An "international view" must be developed among the business men of the United States of America, if this country is to get an appreciable proportion of the available world trade, says Erwin W. Thompson, United States commercial attache stationed at The Hague. Mr. Thompson, who, as representative of the department of commerce, is accredited to Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, has returned to the United States for a few weeks to impart some of the information he has acquired in Europe during the past two years and to get in closer touch with the domestic industries which must supply the products for export.

In accordance with the original plan at the time the commercial attaches were authorized by Congress two years ago, Mr. Thompson is about to make a tour of the United States, addressing chambers of commerce and other bodies of business men that would likely be interested in foreign trade. The purpose is to acquaint the business men with the work the attaches are doing and to tell them in what various ways their business methods may be improved to the interest of a larger export trade.

At the same time the purpose of the tour is to acquaint the attache with local conditions in the various industries and better equip him for his duties abroad, which are to obtain and supply to the American manufacturers and producers various trade information that will facilitate their export business. The function of the attache is, Mr. Thompson says, not so much to take orders as to study, analyze and interpret conditions, and to develop an understanding of foreign markets which is an essential prerequisite to the establishment of a foundation on which extensive trade relations between the two nations may be constructed.

About the first of October Mr. Thompson goes from Washington to New York city, where he will spend a week or so at the branch office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, ready to discuss foreign trade with any exporters who may desire to talk with him. From there he will go to Boston for a few days, with headquarters at the local office of the bureau, and from there through the West and central West.

Two other commercial attaches are at present in the United States, Dr. Albert Hale, from Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Julian Arnold from Peking, China, both on biennial information trips.

"The opportunity for American producers in foreign markets is enormous," said Mr. Thompson when interviewed in his office in the commerce department. "The amount of foreign business that is waiting for them is almost incomprehensible. Now and for a considerable period after the war the demand for American goods is and will be very great. But to get this business as a permanent part of our export trade our American exporter must go after it and cultivate it.

"For the time being our manufacturers are so stocked with war orders that they cannot supply the foreign demand. But these war orders will not last indefinitely, and when they are gone the plants must find an outlet for their products in normal channels. Therefore, I say it is of the utmost importance for the American exporter to cultivate this normal foreign trade; whether or not he is able at the moment to accept the orders, he should improve every opportunity to make friends of the foreign buyers who want his wares and build a foundation for future business relations.

"Of course we must want this export trade before we can get it. So long as we are self-satisfied and content with domestic markets we will never develop a foreign trade. But foreign trade is inevitable, for no nation, especially one so large as the United States of America, is so self-contained that it can get along without extensive commercial intercourse with other nations. It must come sooner or later, and the present offers an usually advantageous time for this country to establish its foreign connections."

SIX WAR PLANES FOR UNITED STATES

Orders for six war planes of a new type have been placed with the Sturtevant Aeroplane Company of Jamaica Plain by the United States government. The machines, which will be for the army, are designed for use on both land and water, having wheels and pontoons which are speedily interchanged. Work has been started on machines of the new design, and it is expected one will be completed for test in the near future.

Another departure from custom in the construction of aeroplanes has been made with the new models. Although the Sturtevant plane has been built with a steel frame, upon which the wings are placed, these war planes will carry still further the use of steel in aeroplane construction, having steel wing spans.

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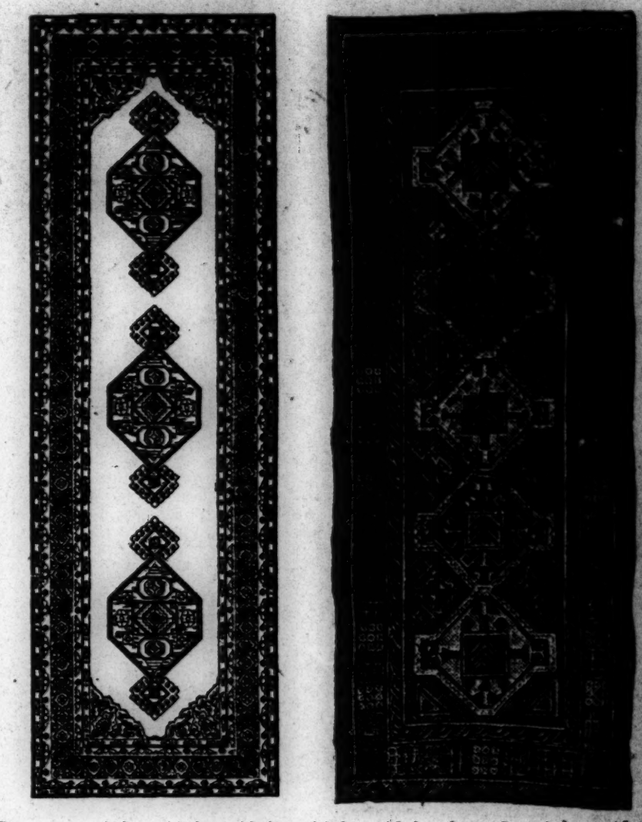

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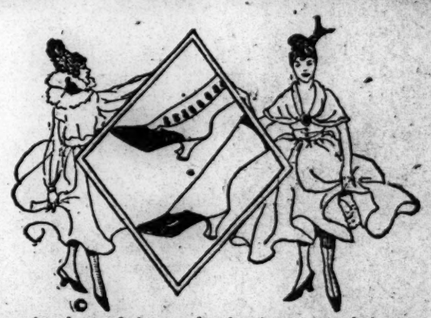

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PRACTICAL TESTS FOR NAVAL OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Practical tests designed to show the individual efficiency of naval officers qualifying for promotion are to supersede the old system of written examinations. Rear Admiral Palmer acting secretary of the navy, Tuesday authorized all ship commanders to prepare to inaugurate the plan at the tests to be held in October and to make the subjects of steam engineering, navigation, gunnery, electricity and seamanship the deciding factors.

Under the new system the officers, 500 of whom are to qualify for promotions authorized by the new naval bill, will be taken aboard ship and asked to execute various duties under the personal observation of the examining boards.

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OLD INDIAN TRAIL IS PROPOSED AS NATIONAL ROAD

Highways Association Urges Plan to Serve Great Area of South Too Far Inland to Benefit From the Water Routes

The following article relating to a national highway in the United States is the seventeenth of a series appearing in The Christian Science Monitor describing the vast system of proposed government-owned transcontinental roads designed to serve 85 per cent of the nation's population. This article deals with the Indian trail.

XVII.

Midway between the Midland trail and the Jefferson Davis highway lies the Indian trail proposed by the National Highways Association to extend from Charleston, S. C., to Los Angeles, Cal., stretching 2980 miles from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific, but 17 miles longer than the railroad distance between the terminal cities. It traverses 11 states, touching the capitals of three of them, and would serve that great area of the South which is too far inland to benefit directly from the water routes of the coast and gulf.

There are railroads well located through this highly productive country; but, without adequate highways, paved so as to be easily and freely passable at all seasons of the year, the freight and passenger traffic cannot reach them advantageously. Highway development is essential to the railroads, not only on account of the increased traffic which would be induced thereby, but by the greater uniformity in delivery of goods to railroad stations, thus reducing the cost of handling.

The farmers and miners would be the chief gainers, for without good roads they are marooned in certain seasons so that not only are they prevented from moving their products, but furthermore they themselves are closely shut in.

It is fitting that the Indian trail should start at Charleston for there grew up one of the earliest English settlements in North America. The enterprise of these settlers early led them to follow the trails of the Indians toward and over the mountains to the westward. The people of this colony began the culture of rice in the United States. Some years later they raised the dye plant indigo and still later the cotton plant, which has now become the chief source of wealth in the South.

From Charleston the route of the Indian trail is through the yellow pine forests and broad fields of the fertile coastal plain, by way of the Edisto river to Columbia, the capital of South Carolina and seat of the state university. At Columbia the road is joined by a branch route which comes in on the north from Wilmington, the principal seaport of North Carolina, at the mouth of the Cape Fear river.

Leaving Columbia the route is southwesterly along the line of the Southern railway, over the Savannah river to Augusta, on the Georgia side. The road then starts straight west, gradually rising into the Piedmont foot hill region, to Atlanta, the capital and largest city of Georgia. The winding, hilly road westward from Atlanta, through the southern Appalachians to Birmingham, is delightful with its forest scenery, highland rivers and lakes. It is also interesting industrially, for along the route are many rich deposits of iron ore being developed, and large iron foundries and mills.

Leaving Birmingham the road winds down the valley of the Black Warrior river. This name recalls the frontier days when this region was the recognized domain of the southern Appalachian Indian tribes, whom the pioneer traders gradually drove westward, over the route now followed by the Indian trail. After a considerable descent the road turns to the northwest, and leads up hill again by way of the Tombigbee river into the state of Mississippi.

Cotton fields border the road for miles through Mississippi, the route being across the Yazoo and Sunflower rivers which wind sluggishly through the rich, silty soil. Drainage is a serious problem for the road builder through this low wet bottom land. Yet roads must be built to enable the growers to get their cotton to the river boats cheaply and promptly.

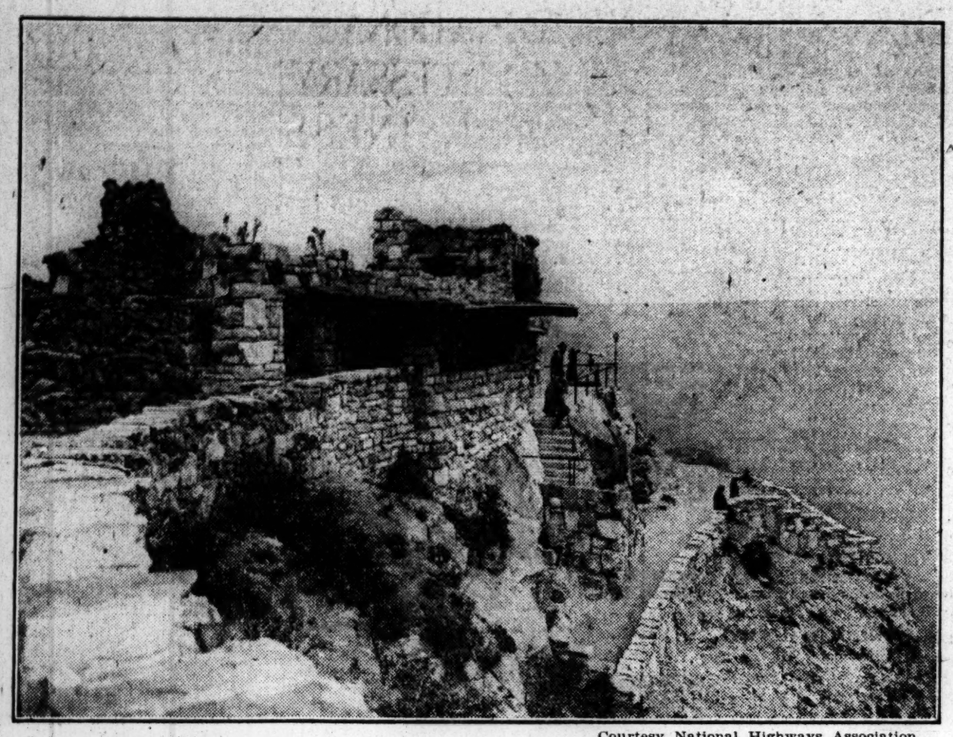
The Indian trail crosses the Mississippi river from Moore, Miss., to Arkansas city, Ark., just below the Choctaw Bend, famous in the early Indian negotiations following the Louisiana purchase. The route then parallels the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad, northwestward to Pine Bluff on the Arkansas river, and then westward to Hot Springs, the vacation resort. The roads here are excellent, and serve as an example to the rest of the state of the economic advantage which follows highway construction.

Winding westward up the Washita river, across the Shawnee hills and Wichita mountains of southern Oklahoma, over the almost numberless tributaries, large and small, which flow south to the Red river, and on to the "pan handle" of Texas, the road is through the very midst of the prairie lands of the Indians of the great plains. And here their descendants still live, now under government control and protection.

Climbing up the plateau known to the early Spanish settlers as the Llano Estacado, or staked plain, the country gradually changes from well-watered prairie to wind-swept desert. The Rio Pecos, however, provides an easy grade for the trail from Fort Sumner, a reminder of the Indian wars, to Santa Fé, the capital of New Mexico, a quaint development of a modern city with Spanish-Indian traditions.

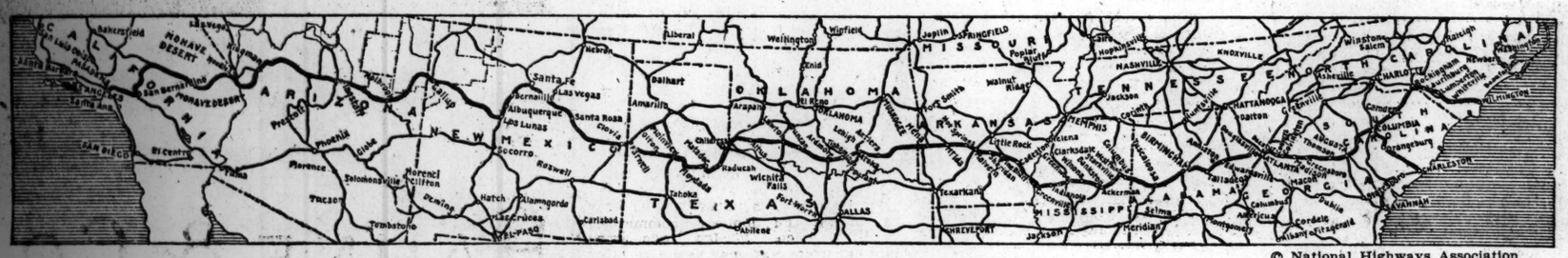
From Santa Fé the trail follows the alignment of the National Old Trails road, over the desert through the country of the Apache, Moqui, Navajo, and Zuñi Indians, who still live in their unique, laddered, adobe houses, huddled into occasional pueblos or villages. Some of these pueblos are as old as the fourteenth century, and the ancient strongholds, hidden stone stairways, and pictured rock histories are of absorbing concern to archæologists, and to all who are interested in the advance of civilization. The road leads through the wonders of the petrified forest, near the glories of the Grand canyon, crosses the broad, swift Colorado river at Needles, Cal., and proceeds over the Mojave desert, keeping closely to the line of the Santa Fé railroad to Los Angeles.

Los Angeles is the western terminus of the Indian trail, with its harbor on the Pacific, its miles of delightful highways through the fragrant orange groves, the profusion of bright flowers, and the grateful shade of palm, pepper, and eucalyptus trees.



Courtesy National Highways Association

Resi house on Indian trail overlooking the Grand canyon, Colorado



© National Highways Association

The Indian trail, extending 2980 miles across the United States

TAX-FREE STATE IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW ORLEANS

Association of Commerce of Southern City Successful in Campaign for an Industrial Canal Through City's Center

NEW ORLEANS, La. — This state, through the New Orleans board of port commissioners, is building a complete system of tax-free harbor front commodity warehouses, grain elevators and other facilities, while the city is developing its tax-free public belt railroad system connecting all main line railroads, factories, and privately owned warehouses, wharves, and landings. The work has reached such a stage that, according to Walter Parker, general manager of the Chamber of Commerce, New Orleans, in potentiality, now ranks first among the port cities of the world.

The hinterland of New Orleans is larger and more fertile than is the hinterland of any other port city, says Mr. Parker, 13,900 miles of natural waterways, serving 41 per cent of continental United States, leading to its harbor. Its food supply is abundant. Its strategic position is unusually favorable. It is the natural port for the in and out commerce of the valleys of the Mississippi river and navigable tributaries. It is the nearest large port in the United States to the Panama canal and the world's new east and west trade routes, and is a part of the world's old north and south trade routes. Because the state of Louisiana owns all the harbor frontage, private ownership of harbor front industrial and warehouse sites is impossible.

Fully appreciating the importance of the economies possible under the inaugurated system of publicly owned, tax-free, non-profit-making harbor front terminal facilities, the state is now building, and also appreciating the far-reaching importance of private capital and private enterprise when employed in creating water-front facilities designed to serve individual business enterprises, the New Orleans Association of Commerce promoted and secured in 1914 the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of the state, authorizing and instructing the board of commissioners of the port of New Orleans to open and operate an industrial navigation canal through the city from the harbor to an arm of the gulf in the rear. The banks of this canal would be served by the municipal belt railroad.

Sites along the canal and its laterals could be purchased and equipped to serve industrial plants of every description. Being a locked canal, its level would be constant. Being under the control of the port commission, the evils of private monopoly would be safeguarded against. Being a port of the federal intercoastal canal system, the river and rail borne commerce of a vast territory would be concentrated, handled, bought sold and reshipped in the city of New Orleans under conditions of scientific economy. Commerce produced or handled there could use any railroad, over the public belt tracks, or any boat, barge or ship, with equal ease and equal facility, thus establishing a true condition of transportation economy.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Some very useful hints are given in the September number of the Vermont free public library commission bulletin. For example, librarians are advised to save the large envelopes and wrappers which come in the mail to use to protect the books which children carry home in rainy weather. They are more convenient than ordinary paper and twine, and if children get the habit of taking books home thus protected they soon grow to take similar care of the books when returning them. The St. Louis public library has tried this plan with success.

Another bit of advice given in the bulletin is that when librarians from different towns attend meetings they bring with them picture postcards of their respective libraries for purposes of exchange. In this way each librarian is helped to build up a collection of pictures of libraries in various parts of the state. Such a collection makes an interesting and instructive exhibit.

Cut out the small pictures of authors that are often found in publishers' announcements, says the bulletin, and paste them on one of the first leaves of their books. Small prints of famous paintings from the same source, cut out and mounted on odds and ends of stiff paper or cardboard, make bookmarks that delight children. They may be used as a reward of virtue or to teach the care of books to the Gooply inclined. Rhymes and poems from discarded juvenile books similarly treated serve the same purpose.

The Seattle public library makes a point of rendering itself useful to business men. It not only has an extensive collection of the literature of the day's work, but it also keeps this in such shape as to be readily accessible. The books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers and other material are arranged and indexed in such a way that a vast amount of information on a thousand practical subpects is almost immediately available to any business man who is willing to state his problem and to do whatever reading his case may require.

In its last annual report the Haverhill (Mass.) public library gives an interesting account of the work done in its reference department. This work has included the usual preparation of programs for study clubs and help in preparing debates and literary papers for high school pupils and club members. Much help was given in the use of books on the arts and sciences, the picture collection was used by designers and local theatrical scene painters and costumers, judgment was passed on old books supposedly valuable, aid was given enthusiastic writers of scenarios for motion picture plays, portraits and pictures of interiors were found for illustrators of historical subjects, plans of apartment houses were looked up for architects. The large genealogical collection was much used and appreciated by several professional genealogists. In addition help was given amateur workers in the arts and crafts subjects, such as wood carving, and practical advice given for the program and pageant arranged for the celebration of the two hundred seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Haverhill.

Under the caption "Taxes and the Library," a recent number of New York Libraries contains a common sense editorial that merits wide reading. The greater part of it is quoted below:

"Is increased taxation, necessitated by pressing social or political demands, a logical reason for retrenchment in public library appropriations? There is perhaps no question relating to the public library movement, in regard to which a clear and convincing answer is more needed, or on the answer to which the future of the public library more directly depends. The question is especially pressing at this time, when certain primary and material necessities for social well-being and for national preparedness are claiming a leading place in public thought and discussion, and programs are being adopted in the interest of these requirements, calling for the expenditure of hundreds of millions of public funds. Of course there is a limit to the amount of taxation which the public will accept and bear. If greater amounts are required for the carrying out of these programs, there will be an inevitable demand that part of this amount be saved from other items of expenditure, or at least that even normal increases in such other expenditures cease.

"To add an average of from $10 to $15 a year tax to every family in the country, as we are now doing for the carrying out of our national preparedness program and substantial additional amounts for state expense in behalf of the same cause, must inevitably be at the expense of many other public enterprises. Is the public library to be one of the institutions to suffer for this cause? It certainly will be, unless its friends and advocates can demonstrate beyond question, and demonstrate with sufficient force and simplicity to reach the minds of politicians, that the library is not, in any real sense, a public expense, but on the contrary, a means of positive, practical, economic saving to the community and the state. And this, we think, is no difficult task, so far as mere logic and demonstration are concerned. The main difficulty is in giving to friends of the library the courage of this logic and the mind and will to proclaim it, demonstrate it, insist on it until its truth is accepted as a political axiom.

"We take it that every person who has a right to be heard in this matter is a reader of books, magazines and newspapers. There are two ways in which these persons can secure this reading. One is by individual purchase and ownership, the other by collective, cooperative purchase and ownership. In which way does the individual get the more for his money? Or, given a certain amount of literature to be available for reading and reference, by which method is its cost reduced to the lowest terms? By which method is a larger part of his income thus made available for other things, including payment of taxes? Of course it is by collective purchase and ownership and distribution of books, that is, by a public library, that this saving in book expenditures is effected. The library has other functions to serve than thus to reduce the cost of a community's reading; it has an educational and social service to render which ought never to be minimized or forgotten.

"But looked at purely in its material aspects, in terms of dollars and cents, it is a direct and material saver of money to every taxpayer who needs to consider economy in providing for his book wants. Through the public library he secures for the small quota which represents his library tax, an amount and quality of material for reading and reference that would call for from 10 to 100 times the amount of that tax if secured by individual purchase. Clearly then, no demand made upon a community or the state for increased taxation to meet imperative social or political needs can ever be an argument against adequate and generous library support. On the contrary, it is a direct and compelling argument in behalf of such support. The more a community is forced to economize, the more necessary it becomes that it provide for its needs in the most economic way; and in respect to books, that way is of course by means of the public library. To cripple or impoverish the library by taking a part of its needed appropriation to aid some other cause, is to force taxpayers to the most expensive and wasteful methods of obtaining their reading just at the time when economy on their part is most called for."

MINNEAPOLIS HAS NEW CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Woman's Christian Association has brought the number of homes for self-supporting young women which it operates here to six, with the leasing of the Graham Hall property at Eighteenth street and First avenue south for this purpose. The buildings, formerly used as a girls' school, comprise two large residences and a gymnasium, and there will be room in the new club for 50 women. Each of the clubs pays its way.

COMMENT OF OTHER EDITORS

A Taste for Good Reading

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL — The habit of reading must be combined with a taste for good reading, or it profits a man little. While current interests naturally loom largest to all men, the reading of current literature to the exclusion of the best that has been said and thought in the past, leads to mental poverty and the deterioration of good taste. The tendency of popular reading has for a generation been away from books toward current print, away from history, science and philosophy toward new fiction, away from edification toward entertainment. But the opportunity to turn from unwholesome magazines to wholesome books was never so much at hand as now. It is a poor town or country place that does not now give easy access to a fine shelf of books. He who has not formed the book-reading habit, has later neglected it for current reading, will on turning to a good library be astonished to discover what a wealth of diamonds he has overlooked, while playing with the pebbles of current print.

Town Hall for a Factory

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER—Hurrah for industry, let town councils go where they list! By a happy inspiration Girardville, which is a bustling town in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, has turned its town hall into a factory. The people seemed to think that the borough fathers might find quarters as best they could, but when a big industry came knocking at the door it had to be admitted without delay. Sensible folk! What visions of profit they have opened before the eyes of other communities and states! Many a city and commonwealth would be better off today were less money spent upon the mills where new and useless laws are made and more devoted to the homes of manufacture, commerce and finance. But what a political catastrophe there would be if Girardville's example were to become epidemic!

Freight Car Shortage

PORTLAND OREGONIAN—If it be true that the Southern Pacific owns enough cars to carry its traffic but cannot get them back from the roads which are using them, there is something wrong with the system by which railroads pay rent on borrowed cars. If the rent were high enough to make it more profitable to send them home than to keep them, they would come home and there would be no shortage. The roads which borrow would then build cars of their own. The interstate commerce commission should compel a revision of the entire system.

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They cost more—try them and see why

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Sherbets
and
Ices

Recipe *One and one-half pints of RED WING GRAPE JUICE, one quart of water, one and one-half pounds of sugar, the juice of two lemons or oranges. Freeze this mediumly stiff. Beat well the whites of two eggs and stir thoroughly into the half-frozen sherbet; then freeze hard. Remove dasher, pack well and let stand for one hour.*

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Political Leaders Study Returns From Primary Election

(Continued from page one)

advocate of General Cole and an equally strenuous opponent of Mr. Mansfield. He has always displayed an ability to patch up differences with opponents within his party, however, and is expected to be found on the stump in a few days asking for Mr. Mansfield's election. Since the latter needs the help of every element in his party to secure a chance of winning against Governor McCall, there is no doubt in political quarters that he will do all in his power to harmonize all differences that have arisen during the primary.

Michael A. O'Leary, chairman of the Democratic state committee, and Judge Thomas P Riley, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, were also among the organization leaders who aided General Cole against Mr. Mansfield in the campaign. Former Governor Walsh signed the Cole campaign appeal, but did not take sides actively during the campaign. Mayor Curley appears to be in a more enviable position politically than any of the other leaders. He neither signed the Cole statement nor took part in the campaign. At the crucial hours before the election yesterday he was in New Hampshire. On his shoulders is being placed much of the blame for the small Cole vote in Boston.

Auditor Cook's renomination on the Republican ticket was also a defeat of organization efforts to place another candidate on the ticket. Here, the object was to get rid of an official who has been independent of his party organization in politics and as regards the use of his office for patronage since becoming an official. The organization candidate, Joseph B. Brown of Brookline, was defeated by a substantial majority. Boston, where the Republican organization was particularly active against Mr. Cook, gave Mr. Brown less support than did the remainder of the state.

Former Mayor Charles N. Barney of Lynn won the Republican congressional nomination in the seventh district over former state Senator Charles C. Johnson of Nahant by a vote of 9475 to 3009. Congressman Michael F. Phelan was renominated the Democratic candidate by an overwhelming majority over William P. Connery, Jr., receiving 5517 votes to 1599 for Mr. Connery.

In the eighth congressional district Frederick S. Deitrick of Cambridge won the Democratic congressional nomination from John F. Daly of the same city.

Francis J. Horgan won in his contest with James T. Kenny for the Democratic congressional nomination in the eleventh district, one of the Boston districts. Mr. Horgan was the Democratic nominee two years ago but was defeated by Congressman George H. Tinkham, who received a renomination from the Republicans yesterday without contest.

Congressman Joseph Walsh of New Bedford was renominated the Republican congressional candidate in the three-cornered contest in the sixteenth district.

Councilor Henry C. Mulligan won a renomination as the Republican candidate for the executive council in the sixth district contest and Timothy J. Buckley of Boston was easily renominated the Democratic candidate in the third district contest. These were the only councilor contests.

Among the senatorial contests, Senator Martin was renominated the Republican candidate in the first Bristol, Senator Bean won a like renomination in the second Middlesex, Representative Herbert A. Wilson won the Republican nomination in the new Norfolk-Suffolk district, Representative Fred W. Cross the Republican nomination in the third Worcester, George F. Hart of Webster the Republican nomination in the fourth Worcester, Herman Hormel the Republican nomination in the eighth Suffolk and Alpheus Sanford won out in the forecornered Republican contest in the ninth Suffolk.

District Attorney Contest

The district attorney contest for the Republican nomination in Middlesex county, probably the most important local contest of the primary, was won handily by Senator Nathan A. Tufts of Waltham. Latest returns, still incomplete, give Senator Tufts the nomination by more than two to one over his nearest competitor, Nelson P. Brown of Everett. The nomination is considered tantamount to an election.

Senator Tufts was graduated from Brown University with the class of 1900 and Boston University law school in 1903. He served in the Waltham board of aldermen during 1907, 1908 and 1909. In 1910 he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served for five consecutive years. In 1915 he went to the state Senate from the fifth Middlesex district.

He is one of the best-known football referees in the country, having acted in this capacity for several years at many of the big games in the Harvard Stadium and the Yale Bowl. He was coach of the Waltham high football team which is still remembered as champions in schoolboy athletics.

Wendell G. Brownson of Springfield won the five-sided contest for district attorney of the western district, receiving 1068 votes to 838 for J. Arthur Baker of Pittsfield.

Candidates' Statements

After receiving about midnight a congratulatory message by telephone from his opponent at the Mansfield headquarters in the Old South building, Mr. Mansfield issued a public statement expressing confidence that the Democrats would unite to support him for election. The statement follows:

"The result of the primaries naturally pleases me very much, and I thank the people who made victory possible. I also wish to thank the press of the city and state for practically uniform countesy and fair treatment.

"But the primaries are already a thing of the past and the only duty now devolving upon Democrats is to look to the future and prepare for the coming contest. I know that all Democrats will cheerfully abide by the judgment of the voters as expressed today at the polls and will present a united front to our opponents, to the end that victory may be ours in November."

Subsequently, General Cole gave out a statement in which he promised his support to the Democratic nominee. General Cole said:

"From the returns, Mr. Mansfield has been nominated as the candidate for Governor of the Democratic party. I have tendered to him my hearty and sincere congratulations.

"We have both presented our claims and the Democratic voters have chosen Mr. Mansfield. He will have a united party behind him in the election fight, and will win. I shall do all that I can to assist him in bringing about his election.

"I desire to thank all my friends who have so loyally supported me in this contest."

Mr. Mansfield's Career

Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic gubernatorial nominee, is a native of East Boston. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Emerson grammar and the East Boston high school. He was graduated from the Boston University of Law with the class of 1902 and in the same year was admitted to the bar.

With the outbreak of the Spanish war he enlisted as apothecary on the United States ship Vulcan. The Vulcan was in the harbor at Guantanamo, Cuba, during the three important months of the war. He was mustered out on Jan. 15, 1899, at Philadelphia.

Mr. Mansfield is best known as counsel for several labor unions, particularly as their advocate at hearings at the State House on labor measures. He is also prominent in Roman Catholic and other fraternal organizations.

In 1913 he was elected treasurer of the commonwealth on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated for reelection in 1914.

Boston for Mr. Mansfield

Mr. Mansfield carried Boston by a majority of 4514 over his rival, General Cole. The vote of Boston was 21,867 for Mr. Mansfield and 17,362 for General Cole.

The former carried 21 of the 26 wards in the city, losing ward 5, which is made up of old wards 6, 7 and 8 and known as the stronghold of Martin Lomasney; ward 7 in the South End; ward 8 in the Back Bay, which was formerly ward 11, and wards 22 and 23, both comprising the West Roxbury district.

Mr. Lomasney's strength in his district was revealed in more ways than one. His choice for the senatorial nomination, John I. Fitzgerald, polled 3439 votes against 1739 for James I. Green, seeking a renomination, and 1146 for Michael F. Magrath. In the representative contests in his district, the three Democratic nominations were won by Mr. Lomasney's Jewish candidate, David Mancovitz; his Italian candidate, Vincent Brogna, and the South End's Irish candidate, John L. Donovan. The district is very cosmopolitan and one of Mr. Lomasney's sources of strength is his policy of passing the honors around among the various racial groups.

Register of Deeds William T. A. Fitzgerald easily defeated William F. Doyle of East Boston for renomination. Mr. Fitzgerald's total vote was 20,478 and Mr. Doyle's 12,852.

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the superior civil court, also had an overwhelming victory, securing a majority of 6351 against Edward D. Collins of South Boston.

In the Boston representative contests a number of the members of the last Legislature who sought renomination were defeated. One of these was Representative Frederic E. Dowling, who with Jeremiah J. McCarthy was defeated by Senator Martin Hays in ward 25, Brighton, for the Republican

(Continued on page nine, column four)

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES

1—Timothy C. Collins, North Adams, D.
*Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge, R.
2—Theobald M. Connor, Northampton, D.
*Frederick H. Gillett, Springfield, R.
3—Michael A. Scanlon, Clinton, D.
*Calvin D. Paige, Southbridge, R.
4—John H. Hunt, Worcester, D.
*Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester, R.
5—Roger Sherman Hoar, Concord, D.
*John Jacob Rogers, Lowell, R.
6—Arthur Howard, Salem, D.
*Augustus P. Gardner, Hamilton, R.
7—*Michael F. Phelan, Lynn, D.
Charles Neal Barney, Lynn, R.
8—Frederick S. Deitrick, Cambridge, D.
*Frederick W. Dallinger, Cambridge, R.
9—*Ernest W. Roberts, Chelsea, R.
10—*Peter F. Tague, Boston, D.
James L. Hourihan, Boston, R.
11—Francis J. Horgan, Boston, D.
*George H. Tinkham, Boston, R.
12—*James A. Gallivan, Boston, D.
Charles H. S. Robinson, Boston, R.
13—William H. Murphy, Marlboro, D.
*William H. Carter, Needham, R.
14—Henry L. Kincaide, Quincy, R.
Richard Olney, 2d, Dedham, D.
15—Arthur J. B. Cartier, Fall River, D.
*William S. Green, Fall River, R.
16—*Joseph Walsh, New Bedford, R.

*Renominated

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL NOMINEES

1—*David L. Parker, New Bedford, R.
2—*Richard F. Andrews, Boston, R.
3—*Timothy J. Buckley, Boston, D.
Michael B. Collins, Boston, R.
4—*Herbert P. Wasgatt, Everett, R.
5—*Frederick H. Tarr, Gloucester, R.
Henry C. Mulligan, Natick, R.
7—*Channing Smith, Leicester, R.
8—*Charles H. Wright, Pittsfield, R.

*Renominated.

NOMINEES FOR U. S. SENATOR

*Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, R.
John F. Fitzgerald, Boston, D.

*Renominated.

VOTE FOR GOV. (DEM.) AND AUDITOR (REP.)

	Auditor Brown	Auditor Cook	Governor Cole	Governor Mansfield
A				
Abington	51	108	24	52
Acton	59	57	11	4
Acushnet	22	26	3	3
Agawam	23	23	22	28
Alford	1	1	4	3
Amesbury	35	41	28	42
Amherst	140	269	16	39
Andover	217	237	24	86
Arlington	207	307	59	39
Ashburnham	11	39	3	5
Ashby	6	10	0	0
Ashfield	15	18	3	0
Ashland	46	52	6	13
Athol	198	241	42	26
Auburn	21	28	5	24
Avon	34	35	24	24
Ayre	33	60	7	68
B				
Barnstable	55	82	41	6
Barre	24	45	6	3
Becket	3	10	18	3
Bedford	49	66	4	8
Belchertown	13	30	13	3
Bellingham	5	6	2	6
Belmont	83	138	28	15
Berkley	15	26	0	0
Berlin	8	28	0	1
Bernardston	14	20	0	0
Billerica	114	156	10	23
Blackstone	1	11	68	12
Blandford	5	11	5	0
Bolton	6	18	0	0
Bourne	34	72	6	2
Boxboro	8	19	7	2
Boxford	5	14	0	0
Braintree	142	257	18	29
Brewster	24	44	4	0
Brimfield	10	24	0	1
Brookfield	25	36	13	8
Brookline	430	301	130	108
Buckland	44	52	8	1
Burlington	12	14	2	2
C				
Canton	157	73	19	23
Carlisle	6	21	2	1
Charlemont	18	19	1	1
Charlton	4	21	4	1
Chatham	19	19	3	0
Chelmsford	272	224	6	5
Cheshire	17	16	20	10
Chester	4	14	7	3
Chesterfield	16	20	3	1
Chilmark	0	2	0	1
Clarksburg	10	12	4	0
Clinton	188	184	49	127
Cohasset	43	71	17	9
Colrain	21	31	2	0
Concord	133	159	61	39
Conway	42	42	6	3
Cummington	5	15	1	1
D				
Dalton	58	62	29	19
Dana	9	17	4	1
Danvers	259	308	30	74
Dartmouth	55	54	5	0
Dedham	218	181	48	126
Dennis	37	38	8	0
Deerfield	32	44	13	6
Dighton	14	14	2	2
Dover	11	12	2	1
Dracut	114	79	6	21
Dunstable	10	10	4	2
Duxbury	12	21	9	0
E				
E. Bridgewater	77	89	14	12
E. Longmeadow	11	30	5	8
Eastham	9	15	2	0
Easthampton	29	104	32	40
Edgartown	17	19	13	2
Egremont	0	4	3	1
Enfield	15	26	6	3
Erving	10	15	7	5
Essex	15	19	2	2
F				
Falmouth	37	67	12	3
Florida	3	5	1	0
Foxboro	65	65	9	8
Framingham	424	569	61	151
Franklin	44	44	14	14
Freetown	13	16	2	1
G				
Gardner	154	178	47	35
Gay Head	3	5	0	0
Georgetown	30	34	11	9
Gill	9	21	6	0
Goshen	6	8	1	1
Gosnold	7	9	0	1
Grafton	82	112	23	16
Granby	9	16	3	0
Granville	6	12	2	0
Great Barrington	43	40	53	22
Greenfield	114	176	87	62
Greenwich	5	11	1	2
Groton	117	83	13	4
Groveland	64	68	3	19
H				
Hadley	34	40	6	8
Halifax	4	5	0	2
Hamilton	21	31	4	3
Hampden	8	12	5	2
Hancock	4	3	1	0
Hanson	14	21	7	0
Hardwick	17	28	12	12
Harvard	16	26	6	2
Harwich	19	42	4	2
Hatfield	5	14	10	2
Hawley	7	13	0	0
Heath	6	16	1	0
Hingham	67	89	81	30
Hinsdale	3	7	[illegible]	9
Holbrook	58	72	7	25
Holden	29	69	8	6
Holland	5	11	0	1
Holliston	51	67	12	21
Hopedale	35	46	2	5
Hopkinton	26	35	24	25
Hubbardston	20	41	3	2
Hudson	124	159	40	43
Hull	21	54	10	1
Huntington	11	22	19	8
I				
Ipswich	78	75	5	6
L				
Lakeville	6	14	2	2
Lancaster	104	80	2	4
Lanesboro	16	9	10	4
Lee	46	49	38	12
Leicester	26	48	36	13
Lenox	85	84	57	72
Leominster	155	197	60	46
Leverett	21	33	0	0
Lexington	99	120	14	21
Leyden	7	8	2	2
Lincoln	39	51	3	1
Littleton	44	14	6	0
Longmeadow	21	61	4	3
Ludlow	30	64	11	10
Lunenburg	10	29	2	0
Lynnfield	30	58	9	8
M				
Manchester	11	24	15	7
Marblehead	46	55	56	16
Marion	9	24	2	2
Marshfield	50	51	1	0
Mashpee	3	9	2	1
Mattapoisett	56	53	4	1
Medway	67	39	12	5
Mendon	9	17	1	0
Merrimac	9	25	12	10
Middleboro	41	88	9	14
Middlefield	3	7	1	1
Middleton	34	25	13	1
Milford	106	157	90	107
Millbury	55	49	17	6
Millis	24	17	9	11
Millville	31	19	13	8
Milton	327	324	48	47
Monroe	0	6	0	1
Monson	79	87	19	10
Montague	88	95	35	58
Monterey	3	5	1	3
Montgomery	0	5	2	1
Mt. Washington	1	5	0	0
N				
Nahant	67	87	9	8
Nantucket	13	16	10	1
Needham	74	84	10	9
New Ashford	2	2	3	0
New Braintree	11	9	1	2
New Marlboro	0	2	2	3
New Salem	7	11	0	0
Newbury	33	37	5	3
Norfolk	38	18	8	3
North Andover	231	308	24	21
North Brookfield	50	87	45	19
North Reading	12	39	3	2
Northboro	13	3	14	2
Northbridge	39	56	15	17
Northfield	14	26	3	4
Norton	19	32	2	0
Norwell	18	28	8	1
Norwood	203	273	41	50
O				
Oak Bluffs	5	23	6	2
Oakham	14	9	0	0
Orange	39	98	12	6
Orleans	24	18	5	0
Otis	2	4	6	0
Oxford	31	39	8	12
P				
Palmer	21[illegible]	189	53	26
Paxton	1	8	0	0
Peabody	152	148	413	412
Pelham	7	18	1	2
Pembroke	47	61	3	1
Peru	1	4	5	0
Petersham	12	13	5	2
Plainfield	5	10	0	0
Plainville	15	27	6	1
Plympton	7	18	1	2
Prescott	2	3	0	0
Princeton	17	17	0	1
Provincetown	36	46	9	1
R				
Randolph	49	75	34	121
Raynham	31	38	3	2
Reading	145	145	14	13
Rehoboth	10	11	0	0
Richmond	10	9	4	1
Rochester	2	9	2	0
Rockport	91	80	8	2
Rowe	6	17	0	0
Rowley	13	35	17	1
Royalston	24	31	1	1
Russell	9	14	6	8
Rutland	37	46	9	7
S				
Salisbury	6	13	6	2
Sandisfield	1	1	5	2
Sandwich	19	43	15	3
Saugus	118	218	47	25
Savoy	3	3	2	3
Scituate	81	15	0	0
Seekonk	39	21	0	0
Sharon	0	36	10	13
Sheffield	6	5	3	7
Shelburne	43	72	4	2
Sherborn	25	26	3	1
Shirley	23	24	7	10
Shrewsbury	14	26	2	0
Shutesbury	4	4	0	0
Somerset	11	18	6	4
South Hadley	134	163	21	20
Southampton	11	17	3	2
Southboro	18	25	7	13
Southbridge	49	76	68	59
Southwick	11	15	5	4
Spencer	41	66	15	6
Sterling	27	47	3	7
Stockbridge	31	32	45	14
Stoneham	175	266	29	50
Stoughton	197	196	34	20
Stow	41	43	1	1
Sturbridge	10	18	6	6
Sudbury	10	23	3	2
Sunderland	31	31	2	2
Sutton	21	31	9	0
Swampscott	134	130	15	22
Swansea	8	12	4	0
T				
Templeton	26	53	15	12
Tewksbury	79	86	7	20
Tisbury	5	19	2	1
Tolland	4	0	0	0
Topsfield	31	40	2	0
Townsend	18	29	4	3
Truro	6	9	1	0
Tyngsboro	31	31	3	2
Tyringham	9	8	3	1
U				
Upton	7	29	4	7
Uxbridge	99	99	7	22
W				
Wakefield	163	190	54	133
Wales	8	16	2	1
Walpole	37	39	24	32
Ware	36	60	47	23
Wareham	49	70	17	8
Warren	28	45	20	26
Warwick	1	5	3	0
Washington	6	6	2	1
Watertown	158	269	79	165
Wayland	36	42	17	19
Wellesley	58	63	27	7
Wellfleet	7	18	1	1
Wendell	7	4	4	0
Wenham	13	24	5	0
Westboro	38	67	18	10
West Boylston	20	30	6	1
West Brookfield	15	16	6	0
Westfield	150	144	180	191
Westford	85	57	4	14
Westhampton	1	16	1	0
Westminster	10	25	4	0
West Newbury	28	43	0	20
Weston	61	59	8	2
Westport	7	11	2	1
West Springfield	48	76	58	2
West Stockbridge	9	10	8	6
West Tisbury	4	5	0	0
Westwood	29	41	4	2
Whately	15	22	3	1
Whitman	75	146	27	30
Wilbraham	17	30	3	2
Williamsburg	47	57	23	21
Williamstown	41	47	26	7
Wilmington	37	42	10	5
Winchendon	30	66	22	12
Winchester	290	397	35	75
Windsor	4	3	3	1
Worthington	16	12	3	0
Wrentham	12	13	4	1
Y				
Yarmouth	59	16	12	2

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS

CAPE AND PLYMOUTH
*Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable, R.

District

BRISTOL COUNTY
1—*Joseph W. Martin, Jr., North Attleboro, R.
2—*Walter E. McLane, Fall River, R.
David Morrison, Fall River, Pro.
3—*Richard Knowles, New Bedford, R.
Daniel T. Devoll, New Bedford, D.

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK
Herbert A. Wilson, Boston, R.
Charles E. O'Donnell, Boston, D.

PLYMOUTH
Edward N. Dahlborg, Brockton, R.
Walter F. Russell, Brockton, R.

NORFOLK
*Orion T. Mason, Medway, R.

SUFFOLK COUNTY
1—*John E. Beck, Chelsea, R.
John H. L. Noyes, Boston, D.
2—Benjamin F. Thompson, Boston, R.
John I. Fitzgerald, Boston, D.
3—Ralph W. Gloag, Boston, R.
Edward G. Morris, Boston, D.
4—Thomas Grieve, Boston, R.
*Edward F. McLaughlin, Boston, D.
5—*Malcolm E. Nichols, Boston, R.
John L. Tuckerman, Boston, D.
6—Milton A. Stone, Boston, R.
*James P. Timilty, Boston, D.
7—Louis M. Campbell, Boston, R.
Charles S. Lawler, Boston, D.
8—Herman Hormel, Boston, R.
Frederick E. Conway, Boston, D.
9—Alpheus Sanford, Boston, R.
M. Thomas Merritt Jr., Boston, D.

ESSEX COUNTY
1—*George H. Jackson, Lynn, R.
Charles H. McGlue, Lynn, D.
2—*E. Howard Perley, Salem, R.
J. Edward Carey, Danvers, D.
3—*Charles D. Brown, Gloucester, R.
4—*Henry G. Wells, Haverhill, R.
5—*James R. Tetler, Lawrence, R.
John C. Sanborn, Lawrence, D.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
1—Jas. E. MacPherson, Framingham, R.
2—*James W. Bean, Cambridge, R.
J. Edward Barry, Cambridge, D.
3—*Charles W. Eldridge, Somerville, R.
John J. Murphy, Somerville, D.
4—*James F. Cavanagh, Everett, R.
Frank E. Simpson, Malden, R.
5—Charles E. Smith, Lincoln, R.
Warren L. Bishop, Wayland, D.
6—Edwin T. McKnight, Medford, R.
Whitfield L. Tuck, Winchester, D.
7—*Charles A. Kimball, Littleton, R.
Frederic W. Burke, Lynn, D.
8—George E. Marchand, Lowell, R.

WORCESTER COUNTY
1—James L. Harrop, Worcester, R.
Edward A. Harris, Worcester, D.
2—*Clarence W. Hobbs, Worcester, R.
3—Fred W. Cross, Royalston, R.
John E. Herlihy, Fitchburg, D.
4—George Fred Hart, Webster, R.

WORCESTER AND HAMPDEN
Ernest E. Hobson, Palmer, R.
Alexis Boyer, Jr., Southbridge, D.

BERKSHIRE
George A. Hastings, North Adams, R.
Edward M. Hall, Pittsfield, D.

BERKSHIRE-HAMPSHIRE-HAMPDEN
*John B. Hull, Great Barrington, R.

FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE
George B. Churchill, Amherst, R.
Louis Michelman, Greenfield, D.

HAMPDEN
1—George D. Chamberlain, Springfield, R.
Thomas F. McGlynn, Springfield, D.
2—Daniel J. Buckley, Chicopee, D.

*Renominated.

REPRESENTATIVES

BARNSTABLE COUNTY

District
1—*George F. Dennis, Sandwich, R.
George L. Thacher, Barnstable, D.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
1—*James Tracy Potter, North Adams, R.
2—George B. Waterman, Williamstown, R.
Timothy J. Crowley, North Adams, D.
4—Frank Bartlett, Pittsfield, R.
*Robert T. Kent, Pittsfield, R.
John G. Orr, Pittsfield, R.
George T. Denny, Pittsfield, D.
Alfred J. Ferry, Pittsfield, D.
John J. Nolan, Pittsfield, D.
5—Charles N. Foote, Lee, D.
*John H. McAllister, Lee, D.
6—*Cedgar Searing, Stockbridge, R.
Peter I. Adams, Stockbridge, D.

BRISTOL COUNTY
1—*George M. Worrall, Attleboro, R.
*Mauram I. Furbish, No. Attleboro, R.
Frank A. Brown, No. Attleboro, D.
3—John J. O'Neil, Taunton, R.
*Matthew A. Higgins, Taunton, D.
4—Joseph E. Warner, Taunton, R.
Henry H. Sanford, Taunton, D.
5—*Clarence A. Briggs, Taunton, R.
Arthur C. Bradley, Seakonk, Pro.
6—*David L. Kelley, Fairhaven, R.
7—A. M. Bessette, New Bedford, R.
*G. E. Lilley, New Bedford, R.
John T. Sloan, New Bedford, D.
9—*Joseph E. Freeling, Fall River, R.
*Isaac F. Wood, Fall River, R.
Thomas Donahue, Fall River, D.
10—William S. Conroy, Fall River, D.
E. F. Harrington, Fall River, D.
11—*James T. Bagshaw, Fall River, R.
*Ernest A. Larocque, Fall River, R.
*Frank Mulveny, Fall River, R.

DUKES COUNTY
*Benjamin G. Collins, Edgartown, R.
George A. Burgess, Oak Bluffs, D.

ESSEX COUNTY
1—*Samuel I. Collins, Amesbury, R.
Henry J. Quinn, Amesbury, D.
2—*William F. French, Haverhill, R.
3—E. S. Abbott, Haverhill, R.
4—Arthur L. Nason, Haverhill, R.
Albert L. Wales, Groveland, R.
5—*George Bunting, Methuen, R.
George H. Brear, Lawrence, R.
John Kavanagh, Lawrence, D.
*Frederick W. Schlapp, Lawrence, D.
6—*Michael H. Jordan, Lawrence, D.
7—*Frederick Butler, Lawrence, R.
Daniel F. O'Brien, Lawrence, D.
8—James Radcliffe, Lawrence, R.
Michael A. Flanagan, Lawrence, D.
9—*Nesbit G. Gleason, Andover, R.
10—George D. Morse, Danvers, R.
Edward V. Murphy, Danvers, D.
11—James J. Ray, Peabody, R.
William H. Mahoney, Peabody, D.
12—George C. F. Allen, Lynn, R.
Charles B. Frothingham, Lynn, R.
John Doherty, Lynn, D.
M. S. White, Lynn, D.
14—*Charles H. Annis, Lynn, R.
*James E. Odlin, Lynn, R.
Joseph L. Barry, Lynn, R.
Joseph F. Marks, Lynn, D.
15—James D. Bentley, Swampscott, R.
16—*John N. Osborne, Marblehead, R.
17—*Chauncey Pepin, Salem, R.
18—John M. Wilson, Salem, R.
*Denis J. Sullivan, Salem, D.
19—M. R. Lane, Beverly, R.
Charles H. Henderson, Beverly, D.
20—*Frank E. Raymond, Essex, R.
James Hoare, Manchester, D.
21—James E. Tolman, Gloucester, R.
22—James M. Lyle, Gloucester, R.
23—William F. Runnells, Newburyport, R.
William C. Wallace, Ipswich, D.
24—*Carl C. Emery, Newburyport, R.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
1—Albert C. Bray, Buckland, R.
2—Frederick E. Pierce, Greenfield, R.
Patrick E. Kelley, Greenfield, D.
Herbert S. Brown, Greenfield, Pro.
3—Charles H. Beaman, Leverett, R.
4—William A. Moore, New Salem, R.

HAMPDEN COUNTY
1—*Fred E. Cady, Monson, R.
John F. Roche, Palmer, D.
2—Clarence H. Granger, Agawam, R.
*George W. Love, West Springfield, R.
James F. Barry, Agawam, D.
3—Charles E. Halsted, Sringfield, R.
*John Mitchell, Springfield, R. D.
William J. Graufield, Springfield, D.
4—Chauncey A. Bennett, Springfield, R.
George W. Bowman, Springfield, R.
Patrick F. Mansfield, Springfield, D.
Joseph B. Tierney, Springfield, D.
5—William Foster, Springfield, R.
Edward J. Daley, Springfield, D.
6—*Arthur E. Marsh, Springfield, R.
John A. McGinty, Springfield, D.
7—*Merrill E. Streeter, Springfield, R.
George C. Makepeace, Springfield, Pro.
8—John W. Williams, Chicopee, R.
Walter M. Shea, Chicopee, D.
9—*John J. Murphy, Holyoke, D.
10—*Frederick W. McKenzie, Holyoke, R.
John Cronin, Holyoke, D.
11—Sarsfield J. Wolohan, Holyoke, R.
Eugene A. Lynch, Holyoke, D.
12—George W. Roraback, Westfiel, R.
Park W. Allen, Westfield, D.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
1—Richard March, Northampton, R.
*Michael J. Fitzgerald, Northampton, D.
2—Frank E. Lyman, Easthampton, R.
3—*Alvin R. Wilson, South Hadley, R.
4—Paul R. Bridgman, Ware, R.
*Roland D. Sawyer, Ware, D.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
1—John H. Lynch, Cambridge, D.
2—Albert M. Chandler, Cambridge, R.
Frederic F. Clauss, Cambridge, R.
Julius Meyers, Cambridge, R.
Thomas A. Glennon, Cambridge, D.
John T. Lynch, Cambridge, D.
Francis J. McTighe, Cambridge, R.
3—Philip R. Amidon, Cambridge, R.
Kenneth P. Hill, Cambridge, R.
George H. Carrick, Cambridge, R.
James P. Brennan, Cambridge, D.
Patrick J. Curley, Cambridge, D.
John P. Good, Cambridge, D.
4—J. W. Allen, Newton, R.
J. C. Brimblecom, Newton, R.
Thomas Weston, Jr., Newton, R.
5—*John M. Gibbs, Waltham, R.
John R. Hudson, Waltham, R.
John J. Burns, Waltham, D.
Thomas J. Riley, Waltham, D.
6—John H. Pratt, Natick, R.
*Thomas H. Brennan, Natick, D.
7—Bernard F. Merriam, Framingham, R.
Edward J. Carey, Framingham, D.
8—*Charles D. Fisher, Holliston, R.
9—Fred A. Este, Marlboro, R.
John H. Parker, Marlboro, D.
10—Rowland P. Harriman, Stow, R.
William J. Noonan, Hudson, D.
11—Walter Perham, Chelmsford, R.
12—*Joseph A. Saunders, Pepperell, R.
George L. Wilson, Ayer, D.
13—*Benjamin Loring Young, Weston, R.
14—Arthur E. Judd, Lowell, R.
John A. McKenzie, Lowell, R.
Dennis A. Murphy, Lowell, D.
Charles H. Slowey, Lowell, D.
15—Henry Achin, Jr., Lowell, R.
Victor F. Jewett, Lowell, R.
Frank H. Putnam, Lowell, R.
16—Thomas J. Corbett, Lowell, D.
18—*Fred J. Brown, Woburn, R.
*Edward B. Eames, Reading, R.
19—*Eden K. Bowser, Wakefield, R.
William H. Butler, Wakefield, D.
20—Howard F. Furness, Everett, R.
*Fred P. Greenwood, Everett, R.
John F. Fay, Everett, D.
William W. Peirce, Everett, D.
21—*Alvin E. Bliss, Malden, R.
*Lloyd Makepeace, Malden, R.
*George Louis Richards, Malden, R.
22—*Harry C. Woodill, Melrose, R.
23—William Fleming, Somerville, R.
Harvey E. Frost, Somerville, R.
William W. Kennard, Somerville, R.
24—*William P. French, Somerville, R.
*Joseph O. Knox, Somerville, R.
*Joseph H. Perry, Somerville, R.
Arthur D. Healey, Somerville, D.
25—William A. Kneeland, Winchester, R.
John F. Cassidy, Winchester, D.
26—Fred J. Burrill, Medford, R.
Joseph F. Dyer, Medford, D.
*Luther B. Lyman, Medford, R.
Fred J. Burrell, Medford, R.
John J. Ford, Medford, D.
27—Jacob Bitzer, Arlington, R.
James P. Donnelly, Arlington, D.
28—J. R. Benton, Belmont, R.
29—*Wesley E. Monk, Watertown, R.
James M. Oates, Watertown, D.

NANTUCKET COUNTY
*Edward H. Perry, Nantucket, R.

NORFOLK COUNTY

District
1—*John A. Hirsch, Dedham, R.
John F. McCarthy, Dedham, D.
2—*Charles F. Rowley, Brookline, R.
*John H. Sherburne, Brookline, R.
4—Roger Wolcott, Milton, R.
5—Burgess H. Spinney, Weymouth, R.
Dennis J. Slattery, Weymouth, D.
6—Arthur W. Paine, Holbrook, R.
Edward J. Megley, Holbrook, D.
7—George A. Wales, Stoughton, R.
Jeremiah O'Leary, Sharon, D.
8—*Julius Guild, Walpole, R.
John P. Riley, Norwood, D.
9—*Harold L. Perrin, Wellesley, R.
10—*Horace W. Hosie, Franklin, R.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY
1—Elmer E. Briggs, Plymouth, R.
William T. Way, Plymouth, D.
2—Walter Haynes, Scituate, R.
3—George S. Marsh, Hingham, R.
4—Edwin H. Gibson, Hanover, R.
5—*Benjamin S. Atwood, Whitman, R.
John T. Crowley, Abington, D.
6—James F. Kiernan, Wareham, R.
Lewis H. Bullard, Wareham, D.
7—*William M. Haskins, Middleboro, R.
8—Eddy P. Dunbar, West Bridgewater, R.

SUFFOLK COUNTY
1—Edward J. Cox, Boston, R.
*Edward I. Kelley, Boston, D.
Thomas A. Winston, Boston, D.
2—Carlo Mannetta, Boston, R.
Edward J. Smith, Boston, R.
*Manasseh E. Bradley, Boston, D.
*John J. Kearney, Boston, D.
3—J. Frank Aldrich, Boston, R.
Frank L. Ormond, Boston, R.
*Michael J. McNamee, Boston, D.
*Charles J. McNulty, Boston, D.
4—Hiram A. Foster, Boston, R.
Alfred S. Holman, Boston, R.
Henry J. McLaughlin, Boston, D.
*John P. Mahoney, Boston, D.
5—Giuseppe Bevilacqua, Boston, R.
Amos M. DeVito, Boston, R.
Giuseppe Lariccia, Boston, R.
*Vincent Bragua, Boston, D.
*John L. Donovan, Boston, D.
*David Mancovitz, Boston, D.
6—Thomas C. Murch, Boston, R.
Frank H. Shute, Boston, R.
Thomas F. Donovan, Boston, D.
James W. Hayes, Boston, D.
7—*Channing H. Cox, Boston, R.
Henry A. Savage, Boston, R.
Joseph W. Wharton, Boston, R.
George T. Daly, Boston, D.
Clifford H. Plummer, Boston, D.
F. J. Sullivan, Boston, D.
8—*Arthur E. Burr, Boston, R.
*Fitz-Henry Smith, Boston, R.
Daniel J. Corcoran, Boston, D.
10—James J. Mungovan, Boston, R.
Daniel W. Casey, Boston, D.
Charles S. O'Connor, Boston, D.
11—Patrick M. Costello, Boston, D.
Daniel J. Young, Boston, D.
12—Albert M. Cutter, Boston, R.
Ole M. Dahl, Boston, R.
*Thomas M. Joyce, Boston, D.
*Joseph Oakhem, Boston, D.
13—Joshua A. Crawford, Boston, R.
Theodore E. Stevenson, Boston, R.
Frank J. Burke, Boston, D.
*George E. Curran, Boston, D.
14—*James McInerney, Boston, D.
Dennis F. Reardon, Boston, D.
15—*John P. Euglert, Boston, D.
*Alfred J. Moore, Boston, D.
16—*Addison P. Beardsley, Boston, R.
*Simon Swig, Boston, R.
Edward T. Curley, Boston, D.
William T. McDermott, Boston, D.
17—William J. Connors, Boston, R.
William H. Shumway, Boston, R.
*Joseph McGrath, Boston, D.
Daniel C. Murphy, Boston, D.
18—Lewis R. Sullivan, Boston, D.
Charles A. Winchester, Boston, D.
10—Henry S. Clark, Boston, R.
Thomas Leavitt, Boston, R.
Jacob Wasserman, Boston, R.
Chester C. Brett, Boston, D.
Anthony S. Hohmann, Boston, D.
William Johnston, Boston, D.
20—Harrison H. Atwood, Boston, R.
George Nelson, Boston, R.
Timothy J. Ahern, Boston, D.
Patrick J. Brophy, Boston, D.
22—Horace E. Dunkle, Boston, R.
George Penshorn, Boston, R.
William M. McMorrow, Boston, D.
*James E. Phelan, Boston, D.
23—*George W. P. Babb, Boston, R.
Peter F. Costello, Boston, D.
24—*Robert B. Martin, Boston, R.
Patrick J. Fox, Boston, D.
25—Martin Hays, Boston, R.
James W. O'Neil, Boston, D.
26—Joseph Abbott, Boston, R.
Francis B. McKinney, Boston, D.
27—Frank J. Kinnally, Chelsea, R.
William J. Pollard, Chelsea, D.

WORCESTER COUNTY
1—William G. Lord, Athol, R.
William M. Welch, Athol, D.
2—Charles H. Hartshorn, Gardner, R.
J. Warren Moulton, Rutland, R.
Chester B. Kendall, Gardner, D.
3—Myron A. Young, Spencer, R.
William Casey, Spencer, D.
4—Warren E. Tarbell, Brookfield, R.
Maurice J. Mahan, Charlton, D.
5—*Daniel T. Morrill, Southbridge, D.
6—George J. Brunell, Webster, R.
*Walter E. Wolfe, Auburn, D.
7—Peter C. Paradis, Millbury, R.
James F. Tracy, Uxbridge, D.
8—James R. Ferry, Northbridge, R.
Dennis F. Duggan, Northbridge, D.
9—*Arthur W. Frail, Upton, R.
*Francis Prescott, Grafton, R.
*William A. Murray, Milford, D.
John J. Sheehan, Westboro, D.
10—*George A. Whitney, Clinton, R.
Edward N. Sibley, Ashburnham, D.
11—Walter A. Hardy, Fitchburg, R.
John C. Hull, Leominster, R.
Edward N. Sibley, Ashburnham, D.
12—Henry R. Cowdrey, Fitchburg, R.
John Wooldredge, Lunenburg, R.
Ferdinand Richard, Fitchburg, D.
William J. Wheble, Fitchburg, D.
13—*John G. Johnson, Worcester, R.
14—*G. Oscar Russell, Worcester, R.
15—Jean L. Gravel, Worcester, R.
Michael F. Malone, Worcester, D.
16—John F. Jandron, Worcester, R.
Charles A. Kelley, Worcester, D.
17—*Thomas E. Dowd, Worcester, D.
18—*George A. Lindberg, Worcester, R.
19—Clarence M. Hall, Worcester, R.
20—Walter L. Mellen, Worcester, R.
21—Henry E. Dean, Worcester, R.
22—*Daniel W. Lincoln, Worcester, R.

*Renominated.

SUFFOLK CO. OFFICERS — (DEM.)

	Clerk superior ct. Campbell	Clerk superior ct. Collins	Reg. deeds Doyle	Reg. deeds Fitzgerald
Ward 1	689	468	768	590
Ward 2	739	560	867	651
Ward 3	863	525	629	810
Ward 4	909	726	787	915
Ward 5	1,368	579	455	1,591
Ward 6	969	482	558	910
Ward 7	265	116	129	266
Ward 8	298	98	86	318
Ward 9	1,050	1,169	970	1,188
Ward 10	1,084	1,151	802	1,399
Ward 11	1,115	926	692	1,357
Ward 12	1,045	563	739	984
Ward 13	680	597	539	746
Ward 14	1,210	831	920	1,236
Ward 15	873	547	591	864
Ward 16	448	193	181	493
Ward 17	807	506	439	926
Ward 18	1,036	662	620	1,115
Ward 19	429	177	131	438
Ward 20	710	507	442	836
Ward 21	435	172	179	439
Ward 22	665	541	416	828
Ward 23	373	170	173	397
Ward 24	348	273	219	436
Ward 25	198	96	101	203
Ward 26	*691	311	422	575
Totals	19,297	12,946	12,852	20,478
Revere	138	124	114	171
County tls.	19,435	13,070	12,966	20,649

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

GOVERNOR
*Samuel W. McCall, Winchester.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
*Calvin Coolidge, Northampton.

SECRETARY
*Albert P. Langtry, Springfield.

TREASURER
*Charles L. Burrill, Boston.

AUDITOR
*Alonzo B. Cook, Boston.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
*Henry C. Attwill, Lynn.

*Renominated.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

GOVERNOR
Frederick W. Mansfield, Boston.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
Thomas P. Riley, Malden.

SECRETARY
Leon E. Eyges, Brookline.

TREASURER
Henry N. Teague, Williamstown.

AUDITOR
John B. N. Soulliere, Worcester.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
Joseph J. Donahue, Medford.

PROHIBITION

GOVERNOR
Chester R. Lawrence, Boston.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
Alfred H. Evans, Hadley.

City Vote on Gov. (Dem.) and Auditor (Rep.)

	Auditor Brown	Auditor Cook	Governor Cole	Governor Mansfield
Attleboro	295	368	63	23
Beverly	271	417	68	56
Boston	5132	7727	17362	21876
Brockton	1164	1497	261	461
Cambridge	1068	1789	1313	1886
Chicopee	171	173	395	324
Everett	703	1117	102	234
Fall River	676	844	832	778
Fitchburg	188	330	96	141
Gloucester	265	343	52	46
Haverhill	588	626	108	374
Holyoke	256	358	823	786
Lawrence	697	739	718	2576
Lowell	2143	1422	1243	3086
Malden	512	774	141	251
Marlboro	235	346	188	135
Medford	680	1252	166	298
Melrose	859	524	79	50
Newburyport	115	144	58	63
New Bedford	1741	2805	161	163
Newton	885	1169	18	214
North Adams	167	261	144	161
Northampton	65	123	88	114
Pittsfield	426	566	489	437
Quincy	1340	1313	82	129
Revere	292	428	156	185
Salem	177	146	479	485
Somerville	1072	2220	427	620
Springfield	1064	1923	780	1139
Taunton	391	618	162	127
Waltham	162	112	859	1104
Woburn	290	352	319	308
Worcester	1661	1352	1367	2145

VOTE OF BOSTON

	Dem. Governor Cole	Dem. Governor Mansfield	Rep. Auditor Brown	Rep. Auditor Cook
Ward 1	404	1,086	133	187
Ward 2	431	1,369	90	97
Ward 3	825	843	49	58
Ward 4	953	982	29	27
Ward 5	2,172	573	83	75
Ward 6	802	995	109	104
Ward 7	246	214	394	648
Ward 8	280	200	317	306
Ward 9	732	1,717	37	49
Ward 10	1,105	1,379	145	142
Ward 11	965	1,352	100	113
Ward 12	839	1,203	61	100
Ward 13	604	922	207	290
Ward 14	1,007	1,514	102	99
Ward 15	770	1,008	172	205
Ward 16	310	472	432	901
Ward 17	639	916	166	[illegible]
Ward 18	780	1,250	119	165
Ward 19	343	358	312	510
Ward 20	612	848	160	260
Ward 21	335	388	300	579
Ward 22	780	689	262	425
Ward 23	365	270	471	943
Ward 24	302	500	283	398
Ward 25	178	181	473	570
Ward 26	582	647	126	188
Total	17,362	21,876	5,132	7,727

TARIFF URGED AS PROTECTION TO WORKINGMEN

(Continued from page one)

disputes coming before the supreme court when he was one of the justices. Mr. Hughes paid little or no heed to the interruptions. In reply to a direct question from a man a short distance from the speaker, who asked whether or not Mr. Hughes would join the union if he was a worker in the automobile factory, Mr. Hughes replied: "I am unable to say. I would have to know more about the conditions. I would have to make an investigation."

Challenges Administration

Candidate Hughes Says Lind Charge Cannot Be Denied

CLEVELAND, O. — Charles E. Hughes challenged the administration to deny his charge that John Lind was authorized by President Wilson in 1914 to say to "the minister from a foreign power to Mexico" that Huerta would be "put out" of the presidency of Mexico if he did not voluntarily get out, in a speech here before an audience in the Central armory.

The nominee's speech tonight was the last of eight delivered on the day of his campaign through Ohio.

In his speech here Mr. Hughes renewed his attack on the administration for the Adamson law, and declared that it was the duty of the executive to stand "like a rock" for investigation before legislation, and not to surrender to force.

Mr. Hughes' challenge to the administration was part of his attack on the administration for its Mexican policy.

"I have here the statement of the policy of the administration as it was set forth in the early part of April, 1914," he said. "John Lind was authorized to make this statement to a minister representing a foreign power in Mexico: 'Huerta will be put out if he does not get out. That it is the preference of the President that it be accomplished by domestic means if possible, but if it cannot be done by domestic means, other means adequate for the purpose will be resorted to:

"That is a declaration of personal war upon Huerta to be carried to the conclusion of elimination, despite the statements that we have made and the representations that we were to recognize the sovereignty of Mexico and not attempt to interfere in the conduct of her affairs.

"I have read that as a statement of what John Lind was authorized to say to a foreign minister, and I now challenge the administration to deny that authorization was given."

Mr. Hughes was welcomed by crowds at the station and along the streets. The armory, where he spoke, was filled to capacity, and many were turned away.

On his way here from Toledo he delivered short speeches at Port Clinton, Sandusky and Elyria. In these addresses and in his speech here he dwelt largely upon his views regarding protection of American rights, industries and security.

He remained over night in Cleveland, and left this morning for Pittsburgh.

AKRON, O.—Nominee Charles E. Hughes finished his tour of Ohio today. With his stops here and at Canton it was estimated that the Republican nominee has been seen by about 75,000 Ohioans and has spoken to probably 50,000.

This afternoon the nominee was to make his first speech in Pennsylvania since becoming a presidential candidate. He was due to speak twice in Pittsburgh and then was to go to Trenton and Jersey City for brief addresses tomorrow, swinging northward into New York state on the day following. Mr. Hughes will stay in New York for a time after he returns from his present trip on Oct. 1.

New York Primary Results

Nominee Calder's Lead Over Robert Bacon was 9007

ALBANY, N. Y.—William M. Calder's majority over Robert Bacon for the Republican senatorial nomination was 9007, according to official figures made public by Secretary of State Hugo. The state-wide totals were: Calder, 153,373; Bacon, 144,366.

Governor Whitman, Republican, won the Progressive party nomination for Governor over Samuel Seabury, his Democratic opponent, by 5463, the figures being: Whitman, 11,483; Seabury, 6020. Governor Whitman also was the nominee of the Independence League party, defeating Seabury 1763 to 691, and of the American party, defeating Seabury 38 to 37.

William F. McCombs polled 99,307 votes for the Democratic nomination for United States senator, against 52,756 for Thomas F. Conway.

Frank H. Hitchcock, Republican, became the Progressive candidate for chief judge of the court of appeals, defeating Almet F. Jenks, Democrat, 7965 to 6272.

In the Republican primary, Governor Whitman received 254,177 votes, as compared with 44,720 for William M. Bennett, his rival for the party nomination. The Democrats cast 158,718 for Samuel Seabury, who was unopposed.

Eugene M. Travis defeated James F. Hooker for the Republican nomination for state controller, 216,878 to 53,710.

Results in New Jersey

Senator Martine Appears to Have Defeated Mr. Wescott

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In a primary election that brought out a vote in New Jersey yesterday estimated in some counties at 25 per cent larger than usual, United States Senator James E. Martine appears to have won a renomination against the opposition of Attorney-General John W. Wescott and the influence of President Wilson's administration. Politicians in New Jersey called this the most striking feature of an election which aroused more interest than almost any that had preceded it, except a national campaign for the presidency.

With 723 of 1893 districts heard from the vote: Martine 12,844, Wescott 6897.

Mr. Martine was strongly supported by German-Americans and also by Irish-Americans, who applauded his resolution for intervention by the President in the execution of Roger Casement. Mr. Wescott is said to have lost many labor votes because he prosecuted persons arrested during the Roosevelt, N. J., strike.

With 969 of the 1893 districts reported, State Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen was running close to former Gov. Franklin Murphy for the Republican senatorial nomination, the vote being 44,900 to 44,983.

Walter E. Edge of Atlantic City apparently has won the Republican gubernatorial nomination over Austin Colgate, Essex manufacturer, though Mr. Colgate was gaining some strength in the late returns. George L. Record, former Progressive leader, who was also a candidate, received a surprisingly large vote, but ran far behind Edge and Colgate. H. Otto Wittpen of Jersey City was unopposed for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Woman for Elector

Mrs. McCulloch Is Nominated by Illinois Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The Democratic state convention, not to be outdone by Republican state indorsement of suffrage a week ago, adopted yesterday a platform containing a full suffrage plank, and then nominated a woman as presidential elector and invited another woman to address the state convention. It is said today that this is the first time in Illinois party history such honor has been accorded a woman in either instance.

Prohibition Special

Both Candidates of Big Parties Assailed by Speakers

TRINIDAD, Col.—President Wilson and Charles E. Hughes again became the target of the Prohibition campaigners when the first Colorado meeting was held here from the rear end of the special coast-to-coast train. The crowd was large because Colorado is dry.

"I read in the papers today," Ira Landrith of Boston, the Prohibition candidate for Vice-President, said, "that Mr. Wilson, in a speech at Baltimore yesterday, said that the only thing he ever had been ashamed of in America was its timidity in the face of foreign competition.

"Thousands of persons are ashamed that the government is in partnership with the liquor traffic and I am ashamed that the government has free, easy partnership with a business which destroys 100,000 persons every year, and that we are afraid to destroy because we need the money.

"And while I am saying that I might say the same thing for Mr. Hughes, for, as far as I can see, he is ashamed of nothing. He has completed a trip across the continent, and all that he has accomplished is the crossing."

Federal Amendment Days

Suffrage Association Designates Oct. 7 and 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Oct. 7 and Oct. 21 have been designated by the National American Woman Suffrage Association as federal amendment days for every state in the Union. On these days suffragists all over the country will mark the progress and status of the Susan B. Anthony amendment with public speeches, concerts and tableaux.

On Oct. 7 public meetings will be held on the steps of city halls and court houses, and the first reports will be given on the canvass of congressional candidates and their views on suffrage. Suffrage speeches will be made, and although the suffragists will indorse no party candidate they will make it clear that they do not favor those who are unwilling to vote for the submission of the federal amendment. Oct. 21 the antis and non-committals will have another chance, and all candidates who have changed their attitude will be advertised accordingly. On this day, also, suffrage tableaux will be given, representing the political status of women in the United States.

The association points out that the map of Canada is getting brighter all the time, and now it is British Columbia that has granted suffrage to women. On Sept. 15 suffrage carried in a general election in every district of the province. This is the fourth province to grant suffrage during 1916; Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan having extended the ballot to women in the order named.

Minnesota Progressives

Presidential Electors to Keep Names on Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Ten of the 12 presidential electors nominated by the Progressive party in Minnesota at the March presidential primaries, have failed to withdraw their names from the ticket and it is probable that most of them will stay on the ballot at the November election, in order that the party may retain its rights in the state. Though the state central committee of the party indorsed the action of the national committee in declaring itself for Charles E. Hughes for President and the bulk of the Progressive vote in Minnesota will be for Mr. Hughes, the Progressive leaders are reluctant to end the party's official existence, as it would be ended were there no Progressive votes cast at the election.

President's Aid Asked

Mr. Wilson Agrees to Speak in Mr. Seabury's Behalf

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—As a result of a conference between President Wilson and Judge Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, the President is expected to make one or more speeches in New York within the next few weeks.

Judge Seabury remained at Shadow Lawn over night and will discuss further the New York political situation with Mr. Wilson this morning.

The President has been told that it is imperative that the Democrats carry New York, and it is said concentrated efforts will be made to present the Democratic case to New York voters.

William F. McCombs, Democratic candidate for United States senator, will see the President within the next five days. It will be the first conference between the two since Mr. McCombs refused to accept a second term as chairman of the Democratic national committee. Mr. Wilson will do everything possible to obtain Mr. McCombs' election, it was said.

New Hampshire Convention

Democrats Approve Acts of President and Congress

CONCORD, N. H. — Unqualified approval of every act of President Wilson and the Democratic Congress was the feature of the New Hampshire Democratic state convention in this city yesterday.

In the platform the convention went on record as in favor of calling a convention to revise the constitution of the state by the adoption of amendments to abolish the Governor's council; to increase the membership of the state Senate and base its representation upon population and not upon wealth as at present; to give the Legislature power to classify property for taxation, and to give the Governor power to veto separate items of appropriation bills.

The platform under the head of state issues also declares for a factory inspection law, a 54-hour law and an eight-hour day in continuous 24-hour industries; an improvement in the present workmen's compensation and employers' liability law; "the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage"; "the use of such a ballot (at the direct primary) as will accomplish the purpose of the law without any voter being compelled to declare his party affiliation"; "genuine local option" as to the sale of liquor, good roads, and increased efficiency in the public schools.

John M. Parker's Campaign

NEW ORLEANS, La.—John M. Parker, Progressive nominee for Vice-President, has announced he will open a campaign speaking tour at Cleveland, O., on the night of Oct. 7. He will spend several days in Ohio, and on Oct. 10 will speak in Cincinnati. He has arranged to speak at various points in New York state from Oct. 12 to Oct. 16, and on Oct. 18 will address a meeting in Faneuil hall, Boston.

BANKERS TALK ON RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Immediate retirement of all greenbacks and a gradual withdrawal of national bank notes, placing the currency of this country on a basis of gold coin and federal reserve notes, were discused here Tuesday night by banking interests attending the conference of the national bank section of the American Bankers Association in annual convention.

The discussion followed addresses by John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, and Frederick W. Hyde of Jamestown, N. Y., president of the section.

The conference program was arranged for a discussion of a proposal to consolidate the office of the comptroller of the currency, created under the old national bank act, and the federal reserve board, provided for in the new reserve system. It was explained that the national banking act and the reserve law allowed a partial duplication of control. Many advanced the consolidation of the two departments under one head, with all bank examinations and the currency thus controlled by one system.

Plans for continuance of the "thrift" campaigns throughout the United States were made by the savings bank section and at an informal meeting of country bankers resolutions were adopted declaring against legislation permitting domestic branch banks.

The clearing house section elected W. D. Vincent of Spokane, president; John McHugh, New York, vice-president, and Jerome Thralls, New York, secretary.

BAY STATE FARES PROTESTED

The public service commission yesterday received a protest from the town of Wakefield against the recent schedule of fares proposed by the Bay State Street Railway Company. The town officials set forth their reasons for protesting and ask that they be given a chance to be heard before the proposed fares are authorized by the commission.

SUFFOLK COUNTY W. C. T. U.

The Suffolk County Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold its annual convention on Thursday at Winthrop Center. Morning and afternoon sessions at 10 and 2 will be held in the Winthrop Center Methodist church. The president, Mary F. Frost, will preside. The public is invited.

MANSFIELD VOTE INCREASES WITH LATEST RETURNS

(Continued from page eight)

nomination. This three-cornered contest was one of the closest in the city. Mr. Hays won with a total of 627, Mr. McCarthy was second with 317 and Mr. Dowling third with 303.

In the Back Bay ward, 7, formerly ward 10, the three Republican nominations were won by Channing H. Cox, speaker of the state House of Representatives; Henry A. Savage and Joseph W. Wharton. Their totals were: Cox 1008, Savage 915, Wharton 731. Davis S. Barron, the defeated candidate, received 418 votes.

Representative Arthur E. Burr and Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., were readily renominated in the three-cornered contest in the other Back Bay ward, 8, formerly 11.

Representative Simon Swig, Addison P. Beardsley and Sherwin L. Cook are the Republican nominees in the sixteenth district.

Representative Thomas J. Giblin, Democrat, was defeated for renomination in the second district.

Ward Committees Named

Ward committee contests in Boston among Republicans resulted in elections as follows:

Ward 2—Joseph A. Caggiano, James Corsano, John J. Musgrave, Peter Donadio, Antonio Alterisio, Edward E. Reese, Michael Terenzio, George D. McPhail, Joseph Camuso.

Ward 10—Harry W. Park, Elisha S. Boland, Edward H. Filley, Alfred T. Dalrymple, August Bencks, John E. Mayers, James J. Mungovan, Milton C. Paige, James H. Corney, Roland M. Jenks.

Ward 14 — Daniel Thompson, Carl Rathgeb, Armstead H. Dixon, Jr., Joseph R. Yendley, Frank F. Whitecross, William C. F. Krone, John F. Pfau, Herman A. Lowe, William H. Bleiler, William H. Richards.

Ward 15—Carl Meyer, William Dodd, William H. Morgan, Hugo R. Hillner, Joseph H. Wentworth, Kasper Zimmerman, Albert H. Vegkley, John J. Driscoll, Lewis R. Cohen, Albert Wittenauer.

Ward 17—Herbert S. Frost, Frank S. Atwood, Thomas A. McQuade, James T. Carter, Bernard Z. Nelson, Simon C. Weil, Harry J. Besarick, Eben W. Holden, William C. Emery, Everett A. Ham.

Ward 25—William H. Squire, Frank H. Howe, Paul H. Macfarlane, Harry M. Fletcher, Edwin A. Chalmers, Joseph F. Lockett, Herbert A. Wilson, Thomas P. Imrie, Martin Hays, William S. Youngman.

The wards in which there were Democratic contests chose the following ward committeemen:

Ward 3—Benjamin F. Lyons, Eugene S. Mehegan, James P. Ryan, Edward J. Reilly, John F. Siebert, Edward W. Smith, John F. Sullivan, William P. Owens, Daniel L. Donahue, John J. Quinlan.

Ward 5—Daniel A. Whelton, Philip J. McGonagle, John L. Donovan, Christopher P. McCaffrey, James J. Ryan, Philip J. Feinberg, John I. Fitzgerald, Max Goldfarb, Henry C. McKenna, James A. Friel, Robert Robinson, Stephen Lagorio, Antonio Longarini, Jeremiah J. McCarthy.

Ward 15—Patrick F. Donovan, Jeremiah Brosnahan, Daniel P. Carey, John W. Goode, John J. Donovan, Charles E. Mitchell, Lawrence J. McCarthy, John J. Casey, John J. Burke, Edward E. Roach.

Ward 23—John J. Conway, Patrick J. McCarthy, Ward D. Prescott, Paul L. Jepson, Louis F. Wall, Daniel J. Ahern, Francis P. McDonnell, Robert J. Martin, Leo J. Dunn, Fred J. Bieler.

FEW RESPOND TO CALL FOR LARGE NEW YORK STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although the call to 600 local unions to join the car men in a sympathetic strike became effective this morning, no estimates of the number of men who had quit work could be made because it included 125,000 members of the United Hebrew trades who are observing the Jewish holidays, which lasts three days.

The first sympathic strike reported was of 250 painters. The Central Federated Union claims 200,000 men will strike during the day, but refuses to discloses names of the unions. The longshoremen have not voted to quit, so that shipment of munitions has not been blocked thus far. Final action will be taken by the building trades council Thursday, involving 127,000 men. Its business agents have approved a strike. Although several unions have voted to strike, it could not be stated this morning just how many men would obey the order.

CASE PLACED ON FILE

Thomas O. Berry of the Berry Waste Company, South Boston, entered a plea of guilty before Special Justice Day in the South Boston municipal ccurt today on a charge of employing minors under 14 years in a mechanical establishment and his case was placed on file since he declared he no longer employs minors. The complaint was made by J. R. Dexter, an inspector for the state board of labor and industries, but no evidence was offered. Edward F. Wallace, attorney, appeared for the state board.

AT THE THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE—Joe Welch in "The Pedler," melodrama, 8:10.
COLONIAL — Ziegfeld Follies, musical show, 8:10.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 7:45.
PARK SQUARE—"Hit-the-Trail Holliday," farce, 8:15.
SHUBERT—"Katinka," musical comedy, 8:15.
TREMONT—"Civilization," film spectacle, 8.
WILBUR—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45, Tremont 2; daily except Monday and Friday at Castle Square 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at Colonial, Park Square, Shubert 2:15.

PETITE EXPOSITION PARISIENNE
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Inspired by the costumes of the Moyen-Age and the Directoire period in France.

In the Auditorium of the JOHN WANAMAKER Store, New York
Until Friday, September 29th, inclusive

The fashions are the creations of seven of the younger *maisons reputees* of the *chambre Syndicale de la Couture* of Paris—

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They include nearly two hundred models, and will be presented at 2:30 each day by M. Paul Louis de Giafferri, of Paris, author of numerous works on the evolution of feminine costumes, who will talk briefly on French modes and manners of olden times.

In the morning of each day M. de Giafferri will be in the Fashion Salons, Second floor, Old Building, to show the gowns more intimately.

M. de Giafferri informs his clients that the models shown may be purchased or made to cabled order in Paris, and assures them that the special orders will be delivered, duty paid, with the perfection of their fitting guaranteed, as soon as the steamers can bring them. They are original, signed, imported models.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Broadway at Ninth Street, New York

MANUSCRIPT CLUB ADOPTS THE GROUP PLAN FOR READING

Sections Hereafter to Hear and Criticize the Productions of the Members

The Manuscript Club this year for the first time will adopt the "group plan," by which the members will be divided into small sections for special lines of work. Another innovation will be the introduction of fortnightly meetings to replace the monthly meetings.

In adopting the group plan F. H. Sidney, secretary of the club, says that the members will be given more than twice as many opportunities to have their manuscripts read and criticized by fellow members than under the past system.

The club now has a membership of more than 100 persons active in various lines of literary production. The majority are writing short stories, and a considerable number are engaged in play writing. Smaller numbers are interested in historical, poetic, novel and three or four other lines of writing.

Heretofore the members have been brought together in a mass meeting to hear and criticize the work submitted by other members regardless of its particular field. Under the group plan the members will be divided according to the literary field of their choice.

The short-story writers will meet as a group, as will the dramatic section. Not only are the members to be divided according to groups but the number of meetings of each group is also to be doubled for the coming season, thus providing the members with more helpful criticism of their own productions and more than twice the opportunities to hear and pass judgment on the works of others.

The adoption of the group plan has caused a change in the arrangements for meetings for the entire membership. Previously, the members have all been able to assemble at the general monthly meetings. Now it is proposed to have a number of special meetings for all the members from time to time at which some distinguished literary person will speak.

While the new arrangement for conducting the mutual work of the Manuscript Club provides for each member selecting and becoming a member of the group of his own choosing, there will be no restrictions on a member visiting any of the groups at any time or even changing his group.

At the next meeting of the club, to be held in Huntington Chambers on Oct. 3, the chairman of the various groups will be selected. The groups will be definitely organized and begin work on Oct. 17 at the same place.

The officers have been chiefly instrumental in the adoption of the group plan and their names follow: President, Miss Katharine L. Wright; vice-presidents, Mrs. Margaret Courtney and Miss Susan Thayer Bowker; secretary, F. H. Sidney; treasurer, Miss Helen Sullivan.

FIRST WHEAT FROM ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The Argentine steamer Pampas sailed for New York Tuesday with a cargo of 4000 tons of wheat and linseed. Two other steamers loaded with wheat will follow. This is the first time Argentine wheat has been exported to the United States.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Little Points of Unusualness
Commend This
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Blouse

IT IS DIFFERENT from the usual Blouse in lines, in simplicity, in its marked adoption of the newer ideas of fashion.

The military effect is simulated by tiny tucks in the Georgette front and back, each line terminated by its own little silk-covered button. The front plait, clear to the top of the collar and the little turn-over of the collar are of chiffon taffeta and so is the rest of the Blouse and the sleeve, all except the Georgette inset below the elbow, tucked like the front and back. Seams and joins are hemstitched.

Colors are white, flesh, brown, navy; price is $7.95

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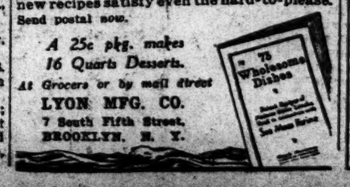

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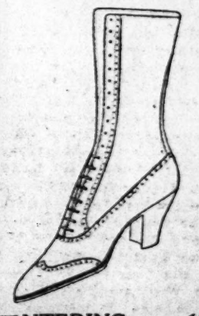
New York



ENTERING our 60th Fall Season we believe assortments, and especially the values, are a little more attractive than ever before. Men's and women's fashionable shoes of traditional Alexander quality at prices but slightly reflecting higher leather costs. A comprehensive assortment including a number of smart new walking boots in the popular brown shades.

Inquiries Invited

SHIPPING MEN TO DETERMINE ON LOAD LINE

Conference on Maritime Interests Meets at Washington to Discuss Bulkheads Also With View to Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Forty or 50 shipowners, builders, naval constructors and other maritime authorities from both coasts and the Great lakes met with the secretary of commerce today upon his invitation and considered measures for increasing the safety of ocean and lake vessels with special regard to load lines and bulkheads. While there was general agreement that 90 per cent of the owners observe ample precautions without regulation, it was admitted that some laws are necessary to protect the public from the negligence or wilful hazards of the few.

Upon the proposal of Stephenson Taylor of New York, head of the American bureau of shipping, it was tentatively agreed that a committee should be appointed, to consist of shipowners, builders, architects and representatives of the government and of the American bureau of shipping, to consider the subject in conference with the shipping board, when that board is named by the President.

Secretary Redfield said the high freights caused by the war had created a temptation to overload vessels and send to sea unseaworthy ships. He warned the meeting that unless practical shipping men took action promptly some action might be taken by impractical men (meaning Congress) in the near future.

A Plimsoll mark is wanted for the United States merchant marine, and Congress will be asked at the next session to provide one by law.

A shipowner may now load his vessel to the gunwales, if he is willing to risk it, and get his clearance papers, so far as the government is concerned. The insurance companies alone hold an effective restraint over them.

Legislation to establish regulations specifying how deep United States ships may be loaded in different waters and at various times of the year, is regarded as imperative especially because of the greatly increasing number of United States vessels engaged in foreign trade. The British government and most other governments of maritime nations have fixed load-line by law and it is necessary that the ships of this country shall be governed by similar restrictions to facilitate trading in foreign ports where such laws are enforced.

The subject of bulkheads, which is to be considered conjointly with load lines by the conference, is regarded as important because of the bearing it will have on legislation concerning hull construction. The type of vessel to be characterized in world trade as chiefly constituting the American merchant marine will be determined somewhat by the specifications laid down by Congress as a prerequisite to securing United States registry. The extent to which bulkheads are required by law to strengthen a ship's construction, it is pointed out by Secretary Redfield, will materially affect the facility of loading with bulk cargoes.

ACTION TAKEN TO KEEP NAVAL BASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn.—At a special session of the common council last night, a committee of seven citizens headed by Mayor Ernest E. Rogers, was named to take the necessary steps for the retention of the submarine base at the navy yard in Groton. The committee is authorized to take action through the courts or in any way deemed advisable to bring about the removal of the C. M. Shay fertilizer plant, adjoining the base, which has been objected to by naval authorities. Recent orders issued by Rear-Admiral Grant called for the immediate removal of the base to Newport unless steps were taken at once to abate the nuisance.

CAMBRIDGE COMMANDERY

Past Comander Howard F. Peak officiated at the installation last night of Cambridge commandery of Knights Templars. The officers are: George B. Colesworthy, E. C.; Herman F. Hawthorn, G.; Gustav E. Carstein, C. G.; Isaac Bradford, S. W.; Arthur S. Morey, J. W.; Edmund H. Norris, T.; Charles M. Pear (P. C.), R.; the Rev. Robert Walker, P.; the Rev Fred E. Marble, A. P.; Fred W. Jouett, Std. B.; Louis L. Green, Swd. B.; Henry H. Sullivan, W.; Benjamin G. Jones, Fred A. Keniston, Walter E. Oakes, Lester M. Bacon, Theodore C. Baker and Horace E. Locke, guards; Claude E. Saunier, organist; Fred L. Churchill, sentinel and armorer; William C. Briggs, beauseant bearer; William H. H. Howe, national color bearer; Benjamin B. Osthues, adjutant; George A. Parmenter, trumpeter.

REFORM SCHOOL VISITED

A number of members of the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers visited the Suffolk school for boys, the reform school on Rainsford Island, yesterday afternoon, as guests of the board of trustees. After inspecting the dormitories, playgrounds, schoolrooms and several industrial departments of the school under the direction of Superintendent John J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan entertained the party in their home back of the school.

UNEMPLOYMENT FOUND LIGHTEST IN MANY YEARS

The lowest percentage of unemployment among labor unions in Massachusetts for all causes since the bureau of statistics began to collect data on unemployment in 1908 is reported by the labor division of the bureau in its report for the quarter ending June 30, 1916.

Returns from 1017 labor organizations, representing 173,179 organized wage-earners, or approximately 75 per cent of the total trade union membership in the state, showed that 7353 or 4.2 per cent of the members were unemployed for all causes.

A shortage of laborers in the metal and building trades and in the textile industry, combined with demands for increased wages of old employees and a lack of raw materials in some cases is reported not to have prevented most of these lines of business from producing record outputs. The conditions in the leading centers of industry are considered wholly satisfactory.

The report shows that but 1.3 per cent of all union members was unemployed on account of a lack of work. This is the lowest percentage for any quarter on record with the bureau, the nearest approach being, recorded at the close of September, 1912, when the percentage was 3 per cent.

The four free state employment bureaus all reported a large increase in business as compared with the corresponding quarter in 1915. As showing the demand for laborers by employees, the Boston bureau received applications for 8988 persons, during the last quarter, as compared with 4716 in 1915, or a gain of 90.6 per cent.

The Springfield bureau received applications for 4028 persons as against 1830 in 1915, a gain of 120.1 per cent. The Worcester office reported an increase in applications from 2049 in 1915 to 4698 this year, an increase of 129.3 per cent. Although doing considerable less business, the Fall River office, nevertheless, showed a substantial increase in that the numbers of applications for laborers for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, was 560 as compared with 363 for the corresponding period a year ago, a gain of 54.3 per cent.

REPRESENTATIVE OF MEXICO IS CALLED HOME

(Continued from page one)

lends plausibility to the explanation that Mr. Arredondo may be asked to take a cabinet place.

Border Discussion

Mexican Commissioners Make Conspiracy Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Allegations that conspiracies against the peace of Mexico, hatched on the United States side of the border, and the proposal that it be made an offense for an American citizen to participate in a movement against a friendly government, made by members of the Mexican delegation at the American and Mexican joint commission session, were under discussion today when the conference resumed.

Efforts of the Mexican commissioners to show the United States as much in the wrong as their own government leaves a difficult task for the American commissioners to effect a mutually satisfactory plan of cooperation between the two countries.

Thursday will mark the final session of the commission at the Griswold. Adjournment will be taken on that day until Monday of next week. Meanwhile the commissioners will move to the Traymore hotel at Atlantic City, N. J.

Senor Don Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican body, is in Boston today. He will rejoin the joint commission in Atlantic City next Monday.

Holyoke Soldier Sentenced

COLUMBUS, N. M.—Private Hugh Clark of Co. D, 2d Massachusetts infantry was sentenced Tuesday night six months' hard labor in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, together with a dishonorable discharge from the service.

Clark, shortly after his arrival at the border, wrote letters to a newspaper at Holyoke, Mass., from which Co. D. came, charging his company officers with neglecting the men and his captain with appropriating company funds. He was tried by the general court-martial for conduct unbecoming a soldier.

New Testaments for Troops

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An expedition of three army motor trucks which started from Columbus, N. M., has completed the distribution of large supplies of writing material, magazines, New Testaments and other Y. M. C. A. equipment among the soldiers commanded by General Pershing in Mexico, it is announced here by the Army Young Men's Christian Association.

AUTOIST IS FINED $5

In the Somerville police court yesterday Frank L. Mallahan was fined $5 for spattering William L. Turner, a pedestrian, with mud while the former was passing in an automobile. Mr. Turner said that he was about to cross a street and signalled Mr. Mallahan, who did not wait but sped past him spraying him with mud. An appeal from the fine was taken.

CHLIDREN PROHIBITED

As a result of a conference today between Mayor Curley and Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, chairman of the Boston health commission, orders have been issued prohibiting any child under 16 from entering any public place of amusement in this city uptil further notice.

TILLING OF SOIL IN ARGENTINA IS ON HUGE SCALE

Country Offers Great Contrast to Lands Lying on West Slope of Andes—Buenos Aires Is City Proud of Great Wealth

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—After months of travel and mingled experiences along the west coast of South America, where one has found the months of June, July and August as cold as November in the United States, the traveler is possessed with a sense of relief as he finds himself sliding down the eastern side of the Andes into the great vineyards and smiling gardens of Argentina. It seems hardly credible that one day's ride on the Transandean railway is sufficient to bring one out of the region where furs and steamer rugs are quite acceptable, into this vast land of seemingly endless plains marked with all the signs of the temperate zone.

In many respects Argentina impresses one as being a different world from that of the more medieval and less progressive agricultural and industrial republics west of the Andes. Mendoza, the first large Argentine town one sees after crossing the mountains, is like a patch of California with its wide orchards, its extensive vineyards and its acres of melons, peaches, apricots and fields of maize. The train whirls one through great plantations of fruit trees, and you are told that Mendoza alone has more than 3000 acres of such orchards as well as 140,000 acres of irrigated land producing grapes. Already the fruit from this section is finding its way into the New York markets, and larger arrangements than ever before have recently been made to ship Argentine grapes to the United States next autumn. As this fruit supply, unequaled in quality even in California, will reach North America in the off season for grapes, this export business, which is a comparatively new thing for Argentina as regards fruits and vegetables, is rich in promise.

It is, however, when the traveler has made a night's run from the strictly mountain towns and wakens to look out of the windows of his sleeping car to behold the vast pampa of level and productive plain unrolling before him on all sides, that the real Argentina begins to be tangible. It is like sailing on almost a perfectly level sea that bends away to the horizon, with naught to obstruct the vision save here and there a clump of poplars, which signifies the ranch buildings of a big "estancia."

One is struck with the absence of woods, but as one proceeds and studies the landscape he sees great herds of cattle, immense flocks of sheep and here and there gray patches, which on nearer view are discovered to be composed of Argentine ostriches. Then there are the stretches of grain fields which seem to reach everywhere and have no boundaries—thousands of acres of wheat and corn. One has reached the country where farms are measured not by acres but by square leagues, and if you ask the size of a farm, the answer will often fairly appall you—for these vast feudal "estancias" comprise all the way from 12,000 to 200,000 acres, and agriculture is on a scale that would seem fabulous even to the farmers in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas.

One of the stations one passes through early in the day is called "Open Door." It seemed a fitting title to this resourceful country of incalculable potentiality, where the national domain still consists of upwards of 200,000,000 acres of still undivided land suitable for cultivation, when properly irrigated.

The element of contrast between this progressive agricultural country and the republics on the west coast is decidedly impressive. The differences are so great that the attempt to generalize regarding the people or the resources of the South American republic usually end in showing but one side of the picture. How could one, for example, speak of the small patches of cultivated land, in the mountains of southern Peru, upon which the Indians eke out a scanty existence, in the same breath with these vast Argentine farms supplied with virtually every modern convenience of steel and iron? These ancient descendants of the Incas, driving their herds of llamas and alpacas on the sides of the Peruvian Cordilleras, would find themselves in a new world and strange here in this immense country with its 30,000,000 head of horned cattle, its 70,000,000 sheep and 8,000,000 horses, a country that estimates its live stock capital in terms of wealth amounting to $650,000,000.

The very stature of the people, together with their vigor and independent initiative, are changed as soon as one crosses the great divide and comes into contact with the railroad officials of this rapidly growing republic. It is much more like the United States here in Argentina, and modernity confronts one on every side. The laboring man is no longer a dark-skinned chola or a picturesque Indian bending beneath an intolerable load, with his eyes on the ground, trotting along with that peculiar motion characteristic of the human beast of burden; here rather he is an upstanding, self-respecting laborer alert, and looking for the new and rapidly opening doors of opportunity in his progressive republic. He is, indeed, for the most part of European stock, from Italy, France and Spain, and he has come to Argentina as Europeans have been coming to the United States for the past 35 years, to make for himself a home here. The immigrants to Argentina, furthermore, have been as a rule superior to those who have come from Italy at least, to the United States. The Argentine Italian is not usually from Naples or Sicily, but from the northern provinces, and he comes here to engage in commerce, even more than in labor upon the land. One notices the difference in the family life, the women and children looking far more prosperous and well fed, while the homes are better as compared with those found in the United States in industrial communities where the immigrants from southwestern Europe are herded together.

It has been well said that here in Argentina the Latins of Europe are blooming again and economic opportunity and prosperity have awakened within them a new hope.

This first impression of contrasts between the west and the east coast is amplified as one's train pulls into the beautiful city of Buenos Aires with its 1,700,000 inhabitants, revealing a type of life as cosmopolitan as can be found perhaps in any city of the world. One is first possessed with the realization that he is again in a great modern capital surrounded with all the marks of material prosperity that men of the twentieth century have learned to utilize.

One is whirled through the streets of shining macadam in high-powered motor cars, and is told that there are in the city more than 4000 privately owned automobiles with 2000 motor carriages for hire. Buenos Aires breaks upon one whose eyes have been accustomed to a long day's ride of level plain as a kind of dream city, with its great plazas, immense houses and public buildings resembling with their elaborately ornamented façades, Paris or Berlin so closely that one needs almost to rub his eyes to make sure that he is not upon the other side of the Atlantic.

But if on the other hand one could arrive in Buenos Aires, as did the writer, during the progress of the big cattle show, when the hotels were filled with land owners and farmers from the big "estancias," he would secure an impression quite different than that to be realized in Paris. He would feel a more virile, agricultural strain running through the activity of this whole city. He would sense a patriotism rising from the land, for this country is an agricultural country first of all, and in it and about it the patriotic and national pride of the people centers.

Another contrast which strikes immediately the observer coming to Argentina from the west coast is that of the absence of a large number of churches of the medieval type. One will be told both in Peru and Chile by the adherents of the prevailing Roman Catholic faith of that section that Argentina is rapidly becoming agnostic, and that she has become dazzled by the blaze of her material prosperity.

In a sense this impression would seem to be borne out by one's early investigation and conversations with the inhabitants. To be sure, the government is still connected with the Roman Catholic church to the extent that it appropriates money each year for the national religion. The families of wealth and distinction are also here, as on the west coast, quite closely allied with the Roman Catholic church. But a great difference is seen in the character of that alliance. It seems to be more a matter of politics, of fashion, and lacking deep roots in the religious and ecclesiastical nature of the people. The women also are very much less often seen in the churches, and the poorer classes do not seem to be interested in religion to any great extent. As far as the educated men and women are concerned, indifferentism, if not in many cases agnosticism, seems to be the ruling characteristic.

Through it all, however, here as in the great cities in the United States, as one meets more intimately the individuals of this new and rapidly growing republic, the impression deepens that much of this ornateness and love of splendor is but the exterior cover of more permanent ideals, which are slowly but surely working themselves out into a distinct national individuality.

FORM OF QUESTION PROTESTED

A protest has been made to the secretary of state by the Massachusetts Civic Alliance, through Eben W. Burnstead, secretary, against the form in which the question in connection with the initiative and referendum has been filed under the "Public Opinion" act for a place on that ballot at the state election Nov. 7. The secretary of state has, as a result, asked the attorney general if the question as worded is one of "public policy" within the meaning of the statute, and also in what form the question may be placed on the ballot to comply with the law. Unless otherwise advised, the secretary of state will place the question on the ballot as worded in the petitions filed.

INSPECTOR OF PAVING

Mayor Curley announced last night that the civil service commission is to hold a competitive examination at the State House on Oct. 11 to fill the position of chief inspector of paving for the city of Boston, a place being held temporarily by John J. Crowley. The position is open to foremen and inspectors of the public works department who have held place for six months.

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION

State officers and members of the state council of the Daughters of the Revolution will be the hostesses at the first reception this season to be given at the headquarters in Hotel Westminster, Oct. 6 from 3 to 5 o'clock. At a meeting of the state council held Monday afternoon it was announced that the patriotic work of the summer had resulted in sending many young men to the military training camps.

NIPISSING'S EARNINGS

Financial statement of Nipissing Mines Company at end of first quarter shows cash in banks as $1,218,433, value of ore and bullion in transit $457,359, value of ore mined and on hand $499,956.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

On Thursday and Friday

ORIENTAL RUGS

At Decidedly Less Than Present Values

A large consignment, secured many months ago before the advance in price of all Floor Coverings, includes the following choice weaves at prices that are now remarkably low:

Persian Mosul and Shirvan Rugs

In a large assortment of excellent patterns and colors.

25.00 and 30.00
regularly 37.50

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Fine Mosul and Cabistan Rugs in numerous choice designs and colorings.

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300 ROOM SIZE RUGS

Persian Mahal and Turkish Serapi

An excellent collection in sizes from 6.1x9 to 10x14 feet.

Special 85.00 to 195.00

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In a large variety of attractive colors and patterns. Average size 9x12 feet.

175.00 to 350.00
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Small and Medium Size Genuine Chinese Rugs at very moderate prices

Marked Savings in
HIGH GRADE DOMESTIC RUGS

Seamless Axminster Rugs

Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs almost one inch thick, woven in one piece; new patterns and color effects.

Special 30.00
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Wilton and Axminster Rugs

Seamless Wilton Velvet and Axminster Rugs in a large assortment of attractive designs.

Special 25.00
regularly 35.00

SOUTHERN STATES AFTER FEDERAL FARM LOAN BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The third annual meeting of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, which opened at Macon, Ga., on Sept. 21, is being watched with the keenest interest in many parts of this state. During the session, particular consideration will be given to the best means of securing a federal farm loan bank for Georgia, and also to the state's advantages as a location for one of the nitrate plants which the federal government is to establish. The need for better market facilities for crops other than cotton, the state's horticultural possibilities, and the importance of the board of trade in community development are to be discussed.

In connection with the nitrate plant matter, the Atlanta city council has passed a resolution asking that the Georgia representatives in the United States Congress lend every effort to have the plant established on the Chattahoochee river near Atlanta. The federal government now has under consideration the establishment of a plant to cost about two millions somewhere in the southeastern section of the United States. The Atlanta city resolution sets forth that the survey of the government engineers has found that the Chattahoochee river can be made navigable as far north as Atlanta. If located at the proposed site, the plant could thus have water and rail connections.

While Georgia will come to the fore with recommendations that one of the federal farm loan banks be established in this state, she is not the only southern state interested in this matter. Reports from Montgomery, Ala., announce that the Tri-State Merchants Association, embracing members from Georgia, Florida and Alabama, has unanimously indorsed Montgomery, Ala., as a site for a federal farm loan bank.

HEARING PROGRAM MAY BE REVISED

The legislative committee on building laws, charged with the task of deciding whether or not a uniform building code shall be enacted in this state, may, because of the failure of city governments to recognize the question, be obliged to rearrange its entire program.

Demands for hearings are coming from most of the cities in the state, and yesterday Alderman Riley of Fall River appeared in person and requested that a hearing be held in that city, although the schedule was completed a few weeks ago. Beverly also has asked for a chance to be heard, as has Springfield, while requests have come from half a dozen other cities to await action by city councils by which somebody may be authorized to speak for the municipality.

AMBITION

A stranger sees your clothes before your talk. They should proclaim the best in you. Ambitious men do not rely upon indifferent garments. My $35 and $40 suits are better than higher priced garments elsewhere.

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279 Fifth Avenue, New York
Opposite Holland House at Thirtieth Street

BERTHA GOWNS

17-19 WEST 45th ST. NEW YORK

LICENSING BOARD PLANS TO ENFORCE ITS REGULATIONS

Determination of the Boston licensing board to compel liquor dealers to rigidly enforce the anti-treating rule and other regulations designed to prevent intoxication in the streets of the city is emphasized by a circular distributed by the board among license holders. Violations of the letter or intent of these rules, the board says, will subject the offender to serious punishment.

In enforcing the rules the board is to have the assistance of the police as a result of a conference between members of the board and the police authorities. Dealers are required to make every effort to prevent customers from drinking in excess. Treating by licensees or their agents is not to be tolerated under the regime of the new excise board, which is undertaking to enforce the rules adopted by the former board. Special efforts also are to be directed against the sale of intoxicants to minors and persons under the influence of liquor, while the regulations governing morality in licensed places are to be strictly enforced.

Since the new board came into existence several months ago it has taken more than one opportunity to make known its stand as regards the strict enforcement of the regulations designed to eliminate as far as possible the evils attendant upon the issuing of licenses in a large city. While at first it was intimated that the new board might not be so exacting as its predecessor, it became evident last July that the commission, under the leadership of the new chairman, Fletcher Ranney, would follow the steps of the old board when it summoned some two score holders to a meeting and insisted that they observe the rules.

The Pleasantness of A Change

is surely provided by the Mapley tang of

Mapleine

the flavoring extract which has that novel piquant tang, that very satisfying, delectable taste. You will most certainly appreciate "Mapleine". Used for all flavoring purposes. Ice cream, drinks, desserts, etc., etc.

Sold by Grocers

Send 4c in stamps for new "Mapleine Cook Book". Worth 25c.

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Crescent Mfg. Co.
Seattle, Wash.

GARAGE ORDER APPROVED

Mayor Curley yesterday approved the order of the street commissioners granting the petition of Mrs. Jane L. Webb for a public garage at 162-168 Warren street, Roxbury. The commissioners granted the permit last week after a four-hour hearing. The principal opposition was from the Advent Christian Society.

MASTER SHOE CRAFT

27 W. 38 St. New York

Fitting The Narrow Foot

Widths AAA, AA & A
In Sizes 7½, 8, 8½ and 9

The "ShoeCraft" Shop specializes in fitting smart footwear to the narrow foot. Widths AAA, AA and A may be had from stock in all sizes including 7½, 8, 8½ and 9.

CORINTIN $8.50

A modishly made walking boot of Gunmetal with Black Cloth Top or Patent Coltskin with Black Cloth Top.

MAIL SHOPPING SERVICE

The "ShoeCraft" mail shopping service will enable you to do your shoe shopping from your own boudoir as conveniently as though you were in the shop. Simply write us for catalog M17, which illustrates and describes the new "ShoeCraft" styles for Autumn and Winter. Follow measurement instructions carefully and mail us your order. The shoes will be sent Post Paid. Perfect Fit Guaranteed. If you wish to open an account send the names of two shops with your order.

REAL ESTATE

Title to the block of four brick stores in Brighton numbered 228 to 234 Parsons street, corner of Brooksdale road, has just changed hands. They are taxed in the name of David Yuill, and bought by Elias Saklad et al., deed coming through Frederick L. Conway. Total assessment is $13,400, including $1400 on 10,005 square feet of land.

Frank A. Palmer has also taken title to a parcel of vacant land on Brooksdale road, near Faneuil terrace, containing 5718 square feet and taxed for $600. Isabella P. Page was the grantor.

Papers have gone to record in the purchase of South End property by Alice R. Sloan from Catherine A. Freeman, et al., trustees, consisting of a 3½-story brick house and 1938 square feet of land located at 613 Shawmut avenue, between Lenox and Sawyer streets, assessed on $4300, of which the land carries $2100.

Alice R. Sloan has bought from Catherine A. Freeman, et al., trustees, a large frame building at 624-626 Shawmut avenue, near Woodbury street, together with 2411 square feet of land valued by the assessors at $5700, and $3400 of that amount applies on the land.

Helen A. Ames, trustee, purchased from Pasquale Galissi, an improved property situated 39 West Cedar street, near Revere street, being a 3½-story brick dwelling on 1196 square feet of land extending through to Myrtle street in the West End. The total assessment is $8000, including $3900 on the land.

ALLSTON INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the estate No. 19 Chester street, Allston, consisting of a 12-suite brick and stone building, total assessed valuation $38,000 of which $3000 is on the 4900 square feet of land. The grantor was Edward W. Fuller and the purchaser Norton Dickerson for investment. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

BROOKLINE, HARWICH, NEWTON

Final papers have been passed in the sale of property at 37 Claflin road, Brookline, being a brick six-apartment house. The total assessment is $24,000, of which $4000 is on the 5334 square feet of land. The new owner is Charles H. Robbins, who acquired title through James A. Boyd and George Berry.

Charles H. Robbins sold his property at South Harwich, Mass., consisting of a single house, casino, garage, stable and about six acres of land. The property borders on the Harry river and is near Hotel Belmont. The purchasers were James A. Boyd and George Berry.

Final papers have passed from the Commonwealth Realty Development Company to George R. Slade for the vacant lot at the corner Hobart road and Commonwealth avenue, Newton. The property has a total area of 14,200 square feet and is taxed for $4000. The purchaser intends to improve at once by the erection of a high grade single home for occupancy. Henderson & Ross were brokers in these sales.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

Samuel Ward and B. P. Gray, trustees for estate of John Ward, have sold to C. E. Abbott seven lots of land on the easterly side of the extension of Hobart road, Newton Center, containing about 100,000 square feet. Alvord Brothers were the brokers, and they have also sold for Seward W. Jones, trustee, for the estate of Dwight Chester the property on the corner of Langley road and Hamlet street, Newton Center, consisting of a large stable and 52,254 square feet of land, the whole assessed for $3000, of which $1500 is on the land.

A sale has just been closed for R. A. Carter through the office of Poole & Bigelow to F. C. Hood of Brookline of 31 acres of land and the farm buildings situated on Greenwood street, Oak hill, Newton.

SALE OF POULTRY FARM

F. G. Bracket has sold to W. T. Smith his poultry farm, situated on Pembroke street, Kingston, Plymouth county. There are 12 acres of land, a six-room house and the usual outbuildings. Sale was made by the Chapin Farm Agency.

WAKEFIELD PROPERTY SOLD

Willie R. Blake has sold his property situated at 235 Lowell street, Wakefield, and containing two acres of land, an eight-room house with modern improvements, good stable and poultry house, to William L. Luther of South Boston, who buys for a home, through the office of George W. Hall, Boston.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

Papers have this day gone to record from Odel Rivitz to David L. Siskind, buyer of a frame dwelling and 4108 square feet of land situated No. 23 Homestead street between Harold street and Walnut avenue, Roxbury. The assessed valuation is $6500 including $1600 on the lot.

Charles W. Stillberger has sold his frame dwelling and 3200 square feet of land at 27 Tyndale street near Walworth street, West Roxbury, to Lillian S. Lanson et al. The property is assessed for $3100 with $400 of it land value.

William H. White sold to Eugene P. Cruff 18,300 square feet of vacant land on Tyndale street near Guernsey street, West Roxbury, valued together at $1800.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Colonial rd., 114, ward 25; S. M. Parkins, Newhall & Blevins; brick garage.
Easton rd., 8-30, ward 26 C. H. Belledeu, Desmond & Lord; brick garage.
Murray Hill rd., 27, rear, ward 23; Jno. E. De Witt, E. E. Young Co.; frame garage.
Archdale rd., 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 14, 16, 10, 12, ward 22; Walter G. Richardson, Harold Duffie; frame dwellings.
Woodrow ave., 27, ward 21; Charles Goldberg; alter store and dwelling.
Bedford st., 90-92, and 39-41 Kingston st., ward 5; Lamson & Hubbard; alter mercantile.
Dorchester ave., 1463-69, ward 18; W. H. Crowell; alter stores and dwellings.
Court st., 71-75, and 91 Cornhill, ward 5; F. R. Sears; alter restaurant.

SHIPPING NEWS

The British steamship Chimu, Capt. E. N. Parker, entered port today from the western coast of South America, with 6789 tons of cargo, of which 6024 tons consisting of nitrate of soda is to be discharged here and the remainder, consisting of cocoa, hides, ivory nuts and copper ore, will be discharged at New York. The vessel docked at pier 50, Mystic wharf. It left Guayaquil, Ecuador, where the first of the cargo was taken on board, Aug. 6, and came by way of Callao, Peru; Arica, Chile; Pisagua, Chile, and the Panama canal. Bunker coal was taken on board at Colon, Panama.

The schr Ethel B. Penny arrived at the fish pier today with 30,000 pounds of tilefish, two swordfish and two sharks from the southern fishing grounds off Nantucket. Wholesale dealers at the pier today are asking these prices per pound for fish: Steak cod, 10¾@12c; market cod, 5@6c; haddock, 3½@4½c; steak pollock, 3¼@3½c; large hake, 3¾@4c; medium hake, 2¾@3c; steak cusk, 3¾c. Groundfish arrivals today included the str Crest, with 51,550 pounds, and these schrs: Muriel, 48,000; Commonwealth, 45,300; Jeanette, 106,500; Valerie, 31,600; Gertrude DeCosta, 21,600; Josephine DeCosta, 30,500; Thalia, 20,500; Actor, 12,250; Metacomet, 18,000; Ignatius Enos, 7500; Titania, 23,000.

Gloucester arrivals today included the schooners Harriett with 100,000 pounds of fresh fish, the Jorgina 85,000 and the Leonora Silveira from Boston with 90,000 pounds of fresh fish.

United States engineers will open bids Friday for the removal of the schooner Marguerite from the place off Castle island where it sunk on Sept. 9 in collision with the steam lighter Eureka.

Word has been received here that the Leyland liner Winifredian has been chartered to load a cargo of coal at a Virginian port for Bahia Blanca, Brazil, at a rate of $10 a ton. As the steamer is one of the largest to be given a coal carrying charter the amount received by the owners will be about $80,000 if a capacity cargo is loaded. Previously the steamer has been used in the passenger service between Boston and Liverpool.

Two steamers which left St. Nazaire, France, for this port have been diverted to New York. One, the British steamer Great City, is to go to New York to be drydocked for cleaning and painting. This freighter is expected to arrive in Boston by Saturday. The other steamer, the Kansan, was diverted by wireless and sent to loan grain for Italy from New York elevators.

The steamer Corsica, built at the Great Lakes and purchased by the Darrow-Mann Company of Boston, sailed yesterday from Montreal for Sewalls Point, Va., where a cargo of coal for this port will be taken on. The steamer was cut in two at Buffalo so that a passage could be made through the Canadian canal locks.

PORT OR BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Chimu (Br), Parker, Callao.
Str Parthian, Dodge, Philadelphia.
Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.
Str Belfast, Rawley, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Bangor, Hathorne, Bath, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Tug Murrell, Walton, twg bg Irene, Sewalls point.
Tug Chas T Gallagher, Pierce, Sandwich, twg bgs Rose M Foenoy and Martin P Horan.
Tug H S Nichols, Rockport, Mass.
Schr Mary E Lynch, Robbins, Stonington, Me.
Schr Ella F Crowell, Barbour, Rockport, Me.
Schr John J Perry, Thompson, Rockport, Me.
Schr Ervin J Luce, Webster, Rockport, Mass.
Schr Mayflower (Br), Eatonville, N S.
Tug Neptune, Cunningham, New York, twg bgs Columbian, John C Fields, and Resolution.
Tug Hugh Ross, Heath, Sandwich.
Tug Edwin L Pillsbury, Swimm, Lynn, twg bg Cleona.

Cleared

Str San Jose, McKinnon, Havana and Port Limon.
Str Governor Cobb, Mitchell, Eastport.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str Massachusetts, New York.
Str Belfast, Rawley, Bangor.
Str City of Bangor, Hathorne, Bath.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

COLUMBUS DAY PLANS

Romulo S. Naon, Argentine ambassador to the United States, has accepted Mayor Curley's invitation to be a guest of the city on Oct. 12, to give an Americanization address at the Pan-American celebration being arranged. The mayor has been advised that President Wilson will be in Indiana on that day, but he is to press an invitation through the President's secretary. It is likely that Addison L. Winship, civic secretary of the Boston City Club, will try to see the President personally to urge him to come to Boston.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Andania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 23
Napoli, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 28
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Sept. 28
California, for Glasgow	Sept. 30
Duca d'Abruzzi, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 30
*New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 30
*Saxonic, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
Verona, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 30
*Duca di Genova, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 4
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Oct. 5
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Oct. 5
*Finland, for Liverpool	Oct. 5
Alaunia, for Falmouth-London	Oct. 7
*Dante Alighier, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 7
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Oct. 7
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Oct. 7
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	Oct. 10
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Oct. 12
*Heilig Olav, for Copenhagen	Oct. 12
*Ryndham, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Oct. 12
*Stockholm, for Gothenburg	Oct. 14
*Espagne, for Bordeaux	Oct. 14
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Oct. 14
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Nov. 18
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen	Oct. 18
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 21
Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 21
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Oct. 21
*Orduna, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
St. Paul, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
*Lapland, for Liverpool	Oct. 26
*United States, for Copenhagen	Oct. 26
*Bergenafjord, for Bergen	Oct. 28
*New York, for Liverpool	Oct. 28
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Oct. 28
Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Oct. 28
Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples-Genoa	Nov. 2
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Nov. 4
California, for Glasgow	Nov. 4
Touraine, for Bordeaux	Nov. 4
*Andania, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 7
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	Nov. 11
Espagne, for Bordeaux	Nov. 11
Alaunia, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 18
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Nov. 18
Fannonia, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 25

Sailings from Montreal

Ausonia, for London, via Falmouth	Oct. 12
Feltria, for Bristol	Oct. 12
Athenia, for Glasgow	Oct. 17
Folia, for Bristol	Oct. 24
Saturnia, for Glasgow	Oct. 24
Ascania, for London, via Falmouth	Oct. 31
Cassandra, for Glasgow	Oct. 31

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Adriatic, for New York	Sept. 27
Northland,, for Montreal	Sept. 28
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 30
Orduna, for New York	Oct. 7
Tuscania, for New York	Oct. 14
Saxonia, for New York	Oct. 21
Carpathia, for New York	Oct. 28

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for Montreal	Sept. 29
Ascania, for Montreal	Oct. 14
Ausonia, for Montreal	Oct. 28

Sailings from Bristol

Folia, for Montreal	Oct. 3

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 29
Athenia, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Carthaginian, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Saturnia, for Montreal	Oct. 7
Tuscania, for New York	Oct. 13
Cassandra, for Montreal	Oct. 14

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York	Oct. 11
New Amsterdam, for New York	Oct. 25

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York	Oct. 11

Sailings from Copenhagen

Frederik VIII., for New York	Sept. 28
United States, for New York	Oct. 5
Oscar II., for New York	Oct. 19

TRANSPACIFIC SAILINGS

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*China, for Hongkong	Oct. 7
*Lurline, for Honolulu	Oct. 10
*Maitai, for Sydney	Oct. 11

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Canada Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 25
*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 13
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 15

Sailings from Vancouver

*Makura, for Sydney	Sept. 27
*Monteagle, for Hongkong	Sept. 30
*Empress of Russia, for Hongkong	Oct. 5

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

*Ecuador, for San Francisco	Oct. 4
*Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	Oct. 4
*Empress of Asia, for Vancouver	Oct. 4
*Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 11
*Hawaii Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 12

Sailings from Yokohama

*Manila Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 28
*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver	Sept. 29
*Persia Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 30
*Sado Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 4
*Inaba Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 7
*Empress of Asia, for Vancouver	Oct. 12
*Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	Oct. 14

Sailings from Honolulu

*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Oct. 4
*Manoa, for San Francisco	Oct. 10
*Niagara, for Vancouver	Oct. 13

Sailings from Sydney

*Niagara, for Vancouver	Sept. 28
*Ventura, for San Francisco	Oct. 4
*Mouna, for San Francisco	Oct. 5

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

Today—Isle of Lewis, Huelva.
Sept. 28—Castlemoor, Calcutta.
Sept. 30—Brazil, Aalborg; L. P. Holmblad, Copenhagen; Carlsholm, Gothenburg.
Oct. 1—Canadian, Liverpool.
Oct. 2—Sagamore, Liverpool; Lord Cromer, Liverpool.
Oct. 4—Novian, London; City of Corinth, Calcutta; Cranmore, Liverpool.
Oct. 5—Cambrian, London.
Oct. 7—Canopic, Naples; Mexicano, Gothenburg; Marengo, Hull, Eng.
Oct. 8—Saxon Monarch, Glasgow.
Oct. 10—Ohioan, Buenos Aires; Hesperus, Huelva; Hesperides, Buenos Aires; Suruga, Singapore; Anglian, London
Oct. 11—Bay State, Liverpool.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Kronberg, Baltimore; Borit, Lisbon; Manchioneal, Kingston; Great City, St Nazaire; Kansan, St Nazaire; Yuno, Turk's Island; St Bede, China and Japan; Wm O'Brien, Jacksonville; El Oriente, Galveston; Van de Duyn, Chile.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The University of Georgia at Athens, Ga., began its one hundred and sixteenth session on Sept. 20 with the largest registration in the history of the institution. There are many more students from Atlanta and the immediate section surrounding this city than formerly.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SCHOOLSHIP RANGER COMING

Examinations for enrollment in the Massachusetts Nautical School will be held Oct. 6 and 7 on board the schoolship U. S. S. Ranger in the Charlestown navy yard. Application blanks may be obtained at the office of the commissioners at 2a Park street or from Captain P. W. Hourigan, U. S. N., retired, of the Ranger and superintendent of the school.

Already 60 young men have signified their intentions of taking the examinations, said Captain Hourigan, and many more are expected to apply. There are only 32 vacancies to be filled. These were caused by graduations and otherwise. As the school can accommodate only 104 pupils, it has been decided that the 32 receiving the highest marks will be enrolled. The winter term begins Oct. 23.

The school offers practical and theoretical instruction in seamanship and engineering and prepares young men for service in the merchant marine.

An act was passed by Congress, June 20, 1876, authorizing the secretary of the navy to furnish upon application by the Governor of the state, a suitable vessel with all its equipment, charts and instruments of navigation, to be used by any nautical school in the states specified in the act. Oct. 28, 1892, the U. S. S. Enterprise was turned over to the state of Massachusetts. This vessel served as a schoolship until April 26, 1909, when it was replaced by the present schoolship.

The Ranger is a barkentine rigged, screw steamer of 1261 tons and is built of iron. Its length is 177.4 feet, beam, 32 feet and raft 14 feet. The ship has a wireless telegraph outfit and is equipped with the latest appliances for instruction in navigating and engineering.

More than half of the 22 young men who graduated from the school Sept. 15 have procured positions in various branches of the marine service.

SERVICE BOARD VIEWS ELEVATED

Officials from the office of the Massachusetts public service commission today began their annual inspection of the physical property of the Boston Elevated railway. Today the rails and ties on rights of way over reservations were inspected and the remainder of the inspection will continue for a week.

George W. Bishop, chief of the commission's inspection department; L. H. McLain, an inspector, and Harry M. Steward, chief engineer of maintenance of way for the Elevated, met in Postoffice square and boarded the car that former President Bancroft used for his private trips over the system. The car took the party up Boylston street, Massachusetts avenue, Commonwealth avenue to Lake street, the return being through Beacon street.

The law requires the commission or its agents to make such an inspection annually. Every steam and electric railway system must be inspected annually. Several of the smaller steam roads have been inspected recently and shortly the property of the Bay State road will be viewed.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued on Wednesday:

Army Orders

Leave of absence for 15 days, to take effect on Oct. 1, is granted Capt. Louis R. Dice, coast artillery corps. Capt. William H. Menges is relieved from assignment in the coast defenses of the Delaware, to take effect on Nov. 1, and will proceed to Ft. Williams, Me.

Capt. Louis E. Bennett is relieved from assignment in the coast defenses of Portland, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, and will procede to Fort Dupont. The leave of absence granted First Lieut. T. Butler Briscoe. twelfth cavalry, is extended three months. Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Maj. Willaim F. Hase, coast artillery corps.

Navy Orders

Lt. J. S. Woods, detached receiving ship at Puget sound, to navy yard at Pugent sound. P. A. Paym. H. G. Gwynne, detached naval training station Key West, to Prairie. P. A. Paym. F. J. Daly, detached Prairie, to home and await orders.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Abaranda, at Nagasaki; Baltimore, Dubuque, at Tompkinsville; Charleston, at Balboa; Chattanooga, at Gulf of Fonseca; Conyngham, Cummings, Jacob Jones, Porter, Vulcan, Winslow, at Newport; Patapsco, Hampton Roads; Potomac, at Santo Domingo City; Proteus, Sonoma, at Norfolk; St. Louis, Honolulu; Wheeling, at Carmen.

Sailed—Aylwin, Hampton Roads to New York; Birmingham, southern drill grounds to Newport; Cushing, Lynnhaven Roads to Newport; Rodgers, Boston to sea; South Dakota, West Virginia, San Francisco to San Diego.

The Kansas, Vermont and New Hampshire have been ordered placed in reserve upon arrival at the navy yard, Philadelphia, after target practice.

CORNER STONE IS LAID

SCITUATE, Mass.—The corner stone of the new high school building was laid yesterday afternoon with ceremonies, in which the officials of the school board and the scholars from the public schools took a prominent part. The schools were closed at noon, allowing about 500 scholars to attend.

BEEKEEPERS TO MEET

The Eastern Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers will hold the first meeting of the season in room 1051, Old South building, on Oct. 7. The speaker will be Gladstone H. Cale, president of the society.

BOSTON EVENING SCHOOLS TO OPEN

Boston evening schools will open for the next year Monday. They are to be conducted practically as last year. The school in the Frederic W. Lincoln building will be transferred to the John A. Andrew building on Dorchester street near Andrew square. The Marshall school will be a branch of the Phillips Brooks. Four courses will be offered, the general, including college preparatory; secretarial, accountancy and merchandising.

Unit courses will be offered in the evening industrial schools as last year. William C. Crawford, principal of the Boston industrial school for boys has been placed in charge of the central evening industrial school. Evening classes at the Boston industrial school for boys may be made a branch of the central evening industrial school.

The evening elementary schools will be held on the first four evenings of each week, the high schools and the industrial schools on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Some of the schools will begin at 7:15 o'clock but usually they will be open from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. About the same enrollment is expected in the high schools as last year. The attendance at the elementary schools is uncertain. These are made up almost wholly of aliens and immigration has been small for the last two years. The classes for aliens will be largely in advanced work. Afternoon classes for mothers started last year will probably be continued and extended this year.

LOWER TAX RATES SOON ARE FORECAST

Lower tax rates on real estate and other tangible property within the next five years were predicted by Alexander Whiteside in speaking befor the Reciprocity Club at the Bellevue last night on "The Massachusetts Income Tax." The speaker declared that the income tax would hold present capital in this state and attract it from other places. He expressed the hope that no amendments would be made to the law until experience showed what defects, if any, existed in the present statute. He said that the law would increase the tax returns by $1,000,000 next year.

INDUSTRIAL UNION PLANS

Educational work at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union has started with a good enrollment in all classes. The normal class in salesmanship teaching and department store management is the largest in the history of the school, and numbers among its students representatives from the principal department stores in the city. The staff for the current year includes Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, Miss Helen R. Norton, Miss Cassie L. Paine and Miss Ida Sawyer. The department of research has five fellowship holders for 1916-1917 and the subject for this year's investigation is "The Vocational Experience of Young People from 16 to 21 Years of Age." The work is to be carried on in cooperation with the federal bureau of labor statistics and will be published and circulated as a public document.

APPALACHIAN CLUB

About 100 members of the Appalachian Mountain Club will leave Boston Friday for the fall excursion to the Crawford House, New Hampshire, returning Oct. 7. On Saturday a party will leave Boston at noon for Munroe and walk across country to Belmont, a distance of five miles.

Stein-Bloch
Smart Clothes

are as good as Sixty-Two Years of Knowing How can make them.

The "Saxon" shows the superiority that has been attained in designing and tailoring a smart, serviceable suit for the man of affairs.

The Stein-Bloch Co. Wholesale Tailors REGISTERED 1900
THIS LABEL MARKS THE SMARTEST READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES

THE STEIN-BLOCH COMPANY
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Fifth Ave. at 46th Street, New York
NEW YORK
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FORMAL DISPLAYS
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CAMMEYER
Branch De Luxe
381 Fifth Avenue New York
Exclusive footwear for Men, Women & Children

Children's Shoe Department

Child's "NATURAL SHAPE" shoes give proper support to the ankles. Sizes 7 to 10½
White Buckskin, Button or Lace
White Linen Button (white soles) } $4.50
Tan Russia or Black Russia, Lace or Button 3.50

Children's "PERFECT SHAPE" button and lace shoes permit perfect development of the growing feet. Sizes 4 to 8.
White Buckskin, Button $3.00
White Buckskin, Lace 3.50
Tan Russia, Black Kid and White Linen, Button 2.25
Tan Russia and White Linen, Lace 2.75

Baby's "AID-TO-WALK" ankle support shoes have the endorsement of the highest recognized authorities. Sizes 2 to 6.

White Buckskin, Lace $3.00
White Buckskin, Button 2.50
Tan Russia or White Linen, Lace 2.25
Tan Russia, Black Kid or White Linen, Button 1.75

Booklet of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes Upon Request to Dept. M.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

FLUCTUATIONS OF STOCKS ARE AGAIN ERRATIC

General Tone of New York Market Strong and Volume of Business Well Over Million Shares—Rails Conspicuous

Standard railroad issues were features of the early New York stock market today. The trading in them was broad and prices advanced substantially. Norfolk & Western was particularly strong, and Reading and Union Pacific were up more than a point at one time. New Haven, New York Central, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific were other leaders. Steel common continued strong and active, but it had no spectacular rise. General Electric was buoyant, with a rise of several points. War stocks generally sold higher and the sugar issues showed large gains. Texas Company was weak.

General Electric was also a local feature at first today. It advanced an even five points on its first transaction. The coppers, especially Isle Royale, Tamarack and Osceola were decidedly strong. The Boston list as a whole sold up.

Both markets continued strong as the session progressed to the end of the first half hour.

Trading became a two-sided affair toward midday, with many ups and downs. The tone, however, continued strong. The good earnings report of Southern Pacific for last fiscal year just issued helped that stock upward. After opening up ⅛ at 102⅞ it advanced a point further. Union Pacific opened up a point at 151½ and after advancing a point further yielded a good fraction before midday. Reading had an advance of more than a point to 114⅝ before midday. New York Central improved more than a point.

Sears Roebuck opened up ⅝ at 115⅛ and advanced nearly a point further. Texas Company was weak. After opening down four points at 220, it dropped four points further. Stutz opened up ½ at 73½, dropped to 68½ and then moved up four points. Marine preferred opened up ⅞ at 120⅛, declined to 119¾, advanced three points and then dropped to 221. Cuba Cane Sugar opened up 1⅜ at 65, moved up to 67½ and declined three points. International Nickel opened up ⅝ at 53⅝ and advanced nearly two points further.

General Electric opened up 5 points in Boston at 180½ and advanced 1½ further before midday. Tamarack opened up a point at 43, receded to 41½ and then advanced 3 points. Gulf common opened up ¾ at 90½ and moved up to 92 before midday. Osceola, Centennial, Copper Range, Calumet & Hecla and Allouez showed good net gains before midday.

Trading continued active and heavy in the early afternoon. Prices reacted and before the beginning of the last hour were on their way up again. Reading sold well above 115 and then declined more than 2 points, recovering a point before 2 o'clock. A strong feature of the New York market was Republic Steel, which advanced more than 4 points. Boston prices at the beginning of the last hour were a little below their forenoon top. More than 1,000,000 shares changed hands in New York before 1 o'clock today.

New York total sales, 1,417,000 shares; $5,843,000 bonds.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP'S AFFAIRS

Practically all the holders of Eastern Steamship Corporation's bonds and preferred stock have accepted the plan of reorganization and more than 93 per cent of the common stockholders. The preferred stock (par $100) paid a $25 assessment and the common (par $25) paid a $5 assessment. The exact amounts of the three classes of securities which have agreed to the plan of reorganization are:

	Amount o'standing	Amount dep'ited
First and ref. 5 per cent bonds	$5,700,000	$5,682,800
Preferred shares	30,000	29,331
Common shares	67,500	63,058

SOUTH AMERICAN PHONE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Central & South American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for quarter ended Sept. 30, partly estimated: Traffic receipts $725,000; net $525,000; dividend (October) $143,565; surplus $381,434.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Increasing cloudiness tonight; Thursday probably showers; moderate southerly winds.

For southern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Thursday probably showers and thunderstorms.

For northern New England: Probably showers and thunderstorms tonight and Thursday; somewhat warmer tonight.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	66	10 a. m.	71
12 noon	71	2 p. m.	85

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	60	New Orleans	74
Buffalo	68	New York	62
Chicago	64	Philadelphia	62
Cincinnati	68	Pittsburgh	66
Denver	52	Portland, Me.	56
Des Moines	58	Portland, Ore.	50
Jacksonville	74	San Francisco	62
Kansas City	68	St. Louis	72
Nantucket	66	Washington	60

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:36	High water,
Sun sets 5:33	11:06 a.m., 11:29 p.m.
Length of day..11:57	New Moon...2:34 a.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:03 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Ex	139	139	139	139
AjaxRubber	65½	66	65½	66
Alaska Gold	13¼	13⅜	13	13⅜
Alaska Ju	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
Allis-Chal	25⅜	27½	25⅜	26⅞
Allis-Chal pf	81	82¾	81	82½
AmAgChem	81½	81⅝	81½	81⅝
A A Chem pf	100⅝	101½	100½	101½
Am B Sugar	98	99	97¼	97½
Am Beet Sug pf	100	100	100	100
Am Can	64¼	65½	64	64½
Am Can pf	114	114	114	114
Am Car Fy	66⅞	67¼	66¾	66⅞
A Car Fy pf	118	118	118	118
Am Cot Oil	54¾	56	54¾	56
Am H & L	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
Am H & L pf	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼
Am Ice Sec	28½	28¾	28½	28¾
Am Linseed	24¼	24¼	23½	23½
Am Lins'd pf	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼
Am Loco	78¾	78¾	76	78
Am Loco pf	106½	106½	106	106
Am Smelt'g	114	114½	113¼	113⅞
Am Smelt pf	116	116	116	116
AmSSecBpf	88	88	88	88
Am Steel Fy	59	59	58	58
Am Sugar	111⅞	113⅜	111⅞	111⅞
Am Sugar pf	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
Am Tel & Tel	133¼	133¾	133¼	133¾
Am Woolen	48¾	48⅞	48	48
Am Wool pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Am Writ pf	34⅜	34½	33	33
Am Zinc	43¾	43⅞	42½	43
Anaconda	97½	98¾	96⅝	96⅞
Asso Oil	69½	69½	69½	69½
Atchison	106⅞	107¼	106	106½
Atchison pf	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100⅝
At Coast Li	114½	115¼	113¾	115¼
AtGulf ctf	90½	92	90⅛	91
AtGulf pf ctf	66	67	66	67
Bald Loco	86¾	87⅞	86⅜	86¾
Balt & Ohio	90	90⅜	89	89½
B & Ohio pf	76⅜	76¾	76⅜	76¾
Barrett Co	152½	152¾	152½	152¾
Batopilas	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Beth Steel	560	560	559½	559½
Beth Steel pf	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞
BFGoodrich	73	74⅞	73	74¼
BFGood'h pf	114	114	114	114
Brook R T	84½	84½	84½	84½
Brown Sh pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Burns Bros	79¾	80	79¾	80
Butte & Sup	64⅞	64⅞	64	64½
Cal Petrol	22	22½	22	22½
Can Pacific	179	181	179	179⅞
Ct Leather	73	73⅞	73	73⅜
C Leather pf	114⅝	115	114⅝	115
Chan Motor	105	105	105	105
Ches & Ohio	68	68½	67¾	68
CM&StPaul	97½	97⅞	96⅞	97⅛
CM&StP pf	126⅛	126¼	126	126
ChiRI&Pac	19¼	20	19¼	19½
Chi&GWest	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾
C&GWest pf	36	36½	36	36⅜
Chi&NW	128½	129	128½	129
Chile Cop	23	23	22½	22¾
ChinoCop	58	58¼	56¾	58⅛
CluPeabody	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
Col Fuel	57½	57½	56¾	56⅞
Col South	31½	32	31	31
Col So 1st pf	61	61	61	61
C&Ninth av	65¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
Con Can	104	104	102	104
Con Gas	138¾	140½	138½	139½
CornProd	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	15⅝
CornProd pf	91¼	91¼	90⅝	90⅝
Cruc Steel	93½	94½	93⅛	93⅞
CrucSteel pf	121	122	121	121
Cuban C Sug	64	67½	63⅞	65
Cuban CS pf	97	98	95	97
Del & Hudson	152	152⅞	152	152
Denver	15	15	15	15
Denver pf	33½	35	33½	35
Det Uni Rys	116	116	116	116
Dome Mines	25	25	25	25
Driggs-Seabury	99	99	99	99
D S S & A pf	10½	10½	10½	10½
El Stor Bat	72	72	72	72
Erie	40⅜	41⅛	40⅛	40⅝
Erie 1st pf	55⅛	56	55⅛	55¼
Erie 2d pf	47	47¼	47	47¼
GenElectric	180	184½	180	182
Gen Motors	727½	740	727½	740
G Motors pf	126	127¾	126	126½
Granby Min	93¼	94½	93¼	94½
Gt NorOre	44	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝
Gt Nor pf	119⅝	120	118¾	119⅝
Green Can	52	52	51⅞	51⅞
Gulf States	92¾	92¾	92	92
Gulf Sta 1 pf	100	100	100	100
Gulf Sta 2 pf	94	94	94	94
Harv Cor	79	80	79	80
Harv Cor pf	109	109	109	109
Harv of NJ	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
Ill Central	103¼	104½	103¼	103½
Inspiration	68	69⅜	67	69
IntAgCorp pf	44	44	44	44
Int Con Cor	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Int Mer Mar	46	47	45⅝	47
I Mer Mar pf	120⅛	123	110¾	123
In Nickel Ct	53⅝	53⅞	53⅜	53⅝
In Paper	30	30	28	28¾
In Paper pf	93	93⅜	92½	93⅜
Kan City So	27¼	27½	25	25
Kan C So pf	61	61	61	61
Kayser	98	98	98	98
Kelley Tires	82¼	83	82¼	83
Kenne Cop	55⅞	56⅝	55⅞	56⅝
Lack Steel	85	85¾	84¼	85¾
Laclede Gas	98	98	98	98
LakeShore	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
L E & W	20¼	21	20¼	21
LeeR&T Ct	45	46⅞	45	45½
Lehigh Val	81¾	82⅜	81¾	81⅞
Long Island	35	35	35	35
Louis & N	134¼	134¾	132¾	134½
Mackay Cos	85½	85¼	85½	85½
Mackay pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
Manhattan	129	129½	129	129½
Manhat Bch	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Max Motor	95½	95¾	94	94½
Maxwell 2 pf	58⅝	58⅝	57¾	57¾
Mex Petrol	112¾	113⅜	112	112⅜
Miami	40½	40½	39¾	39¾
MSP&SSM	122½	124	122½	123½
MSP&SSM pf	128½	131	128½	129½
MoK&T	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
MoK&T pf	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
Mo Pacific	5	5	5	5
MoPacCt	4¾	5⅛	4¾	4¾
Mo Pac wi	24⅛	24¼	23	24¼
Mo Pac pf	51⅞	52	51⅞	52
Mon Power	93	93	93	93
Mon Pow pf	114½	116½	114½	116½
Nat C & S	81⅜	83	81⅜	83*
Nat C & S pf	110	110	110	110
Nat Enamel	29¾	29¾	29	29
Nat Lead	70¼	71⅜	70⅛	70¼
Nat Biscuit	121½	123	121½	123
Nevada Con	23	23	22½	23
NY Air Brake	145	147½	145	146⅞
N Y Central	110	110¾	109¾	109¾
NYC&StL 2d pf	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
NYNH&H	61	61½	61	61½
N & W	133	137¼	133	137
North Am	68⅞	68⅞	68	68
Northern Pac	113½	113¾	113	113½
Ont Silver	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
O & W	27¾	27¾	27	27
Pacific Mail	27	28⅛	27	27½
Pacific T & T	35	35	35	35
Pennsylvania	58	58½	58	58¼
Peoria & East	13¼	14	13¼	14
Phila Co	40	40¼	40	40¼
Pitts Coal ctf	31¾	31¾	31⅝	31⅝
Pitts Coal pf ctf	103½	103½	103½	103½
Pressed Steel	60	60½	60	60½
Public Service	136	137	136	136½
Pullman	167⅛	169¼	167⅛	168⅝
Quicksilver pf	4½	4½	4½	4½
Ray Con	26½	26½	26	26
Reading	114½	115⅜	113	113½
Rdg 1st pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
Rdg 2d pf	46	46	46	46
Republic I&S	70¾	74	70⅝	74
Repub I&S pf	111⅜	112½	111⅜	112
Rumely pf	33	33	33	33
Ry Steel Sp	52	52¾	51½	52
Ry Steel pf	100⅞	101	100⅞	101
Saxon Motor	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Seaboard A L	15	15¾	15	15¾
Seabd A L pf	37	38	37	38
Sears-Roebuck	215⅛	216	215⅛	215½
Shattuck Ari	32½	32⅞	32½	32⅝
Sloss Sheffield	60	61½	60	60
So Pacific	102⅞	103⅞	102½	102¾
So P R S	189	189	189	189
So Ry	25¼	26⅛	25¼	26
So Ry pf	68½	69¼	68⅜	69¼
Stnd Milling	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Stnd Milling pf	93	93	93	93
Studebaker	132½	133½	131½	132
Stutz Motor	73½	73½	68½	71½
Tenn Copper	26	26¼	25¼	25½
Texas Co	220	220	216	216
Texas Pacific	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
Third Ave	61¾	61¾	61½	61½
T St L & W	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
Underwood	108	109¼	108	109¼
Union B&P	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜
Union B&P pf	56	56½	55	55
Union Pacific	151½	152½	151	151¾
Union Pac pf	83⅝	83⅝	83⅛	83½
United Fruit	163¾	164¾	163½	163½
Un Rys SF	8	8½	8	8½
Un Rys SF pf	19½	19½	18	18
U S C I P	23	23	21⅞	21⅞
U S R & R	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
USS&R	77	77	76	76
U S Rubber	59¼	60⅞	59¼	60
U S Steel	115¾	116	114⅞	115¼
U S Steel pf	120⅞	121⅛	120⅝	121⅛
Utah Copper	97	97	96	96⅛
Utah Sec	19	19	19	19
Va-Car Chem	44½	44½	44	44
Va-C Chem pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Wabash	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
Wabash pf A	51	51½	50¾	51¼
Wabash pf B	28	28⅜	28	28
W Maryland	29½	30⅜	29½	30⅜
W Maryland pf	45⅞	45⅞	45¾	45⅞
West Union	100	101	100	100¾
Westinghouse	65	65½	64⅜	64⅜
Westhse 1st pf	74	74⅛	74	74⅛
W & L E	5	5⅝	4⅝	4¾
W & L E 1st pf	12	12	10	10⅜
W & L E 2d pf	6½	6½	5	5¼
Willys-Overlnd	45⅞	46¼	45½	45¾
Wis Cent	51¾	51¾	51½	51¾
Woolworth pf	125	125	125	125
Wor Pump	34	34	32½	32½

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.,

New York	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	15.75	15.86	15.75	15.81
Dec	16.02	16.14	16.06	16.08
Jan	16.12	16.22	16.08	16.14
March	16.28	16.37	16.24	16.31
May	16.45	16.57	16.44	16.46
July	16.55	16.63	16.55	16.60

Spots, 19.59, unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, England, 3 p. m.—Cotton futures steady, with active months 6@7½ points net lower; sales totaled 10,000 bales, including 9300 American; Oct.-Nov. 9.36d, Jan.-Feb. 9.44½d, March-April 9.47½d, May-June 9.48d.

NEW DYE COMPANY

DOVER, Del.—United Dyewood Corporation, to manufacture chemicals, colors, coloring material and dyestuffs, was incorporated here with capital stock of $20,000,000. Incorporators are: Welton C. Percy, William F. Capill, Harrison Tweed, New York city.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 39¼c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 32 15-16d, unchanged.

CONFIDENCE IS EXPRESSED BY LONDON LIST

Latest Successes of Allies Help Stock Exchange Affairs—"Victory" Loan Talked—American Shares Stronger

By Boston Financial News

LONDON, England—Helped by the latest victories of the Allies the tone of securities on the stock exchange was firm today and sentiment was confident.

The treasury announced that the issuance of exchequer bonds dated 1919 will be discontinued. A new issue will be offered soon.

Rates for treasury bills were reduced to 7½ per cent for all dates. Previously three months maturities were 5½ per cent, four months 5⅝ per cent and six months 6 per cent.

Discussion of the flotation of a victory loan was revived.

For the week the revenue of the United Kingdom was £9,892,000 and the expenditure £44,546,000. The amount of treasury bills outstanding was increased £23,680,000. Sales of exchecquer bonds, etc., were £3,916,000.

Under the lead of Union Pacific the American share department was stronger. Home rails were quiet. Allied bonds were cheerful. An additional amount of Russian credit bills was placed here at 5⅝ per cent.

Marconis were weaker.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols, money	60⅜	⅛
British 4½s	96	..
Atchison	105⅜	¼
Baltimore & Ohio	88⅞	⅝
Canadian Pacific	177½	½
Chesapeake & Ohio	67⅞	*½
Chicago Great Western	11⅝	1⅜
St. Paul	96	⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅜	..
Erie	40⅜	*½
do 1st pref	54½	¼
Illinois Central	102⅞	⅝
Louisville & Nashville	131	½
Kansas & Texas	5⅝	..
New York Central	109½	½
Norfolk & Western	130⅜	⅝
Ontario & Western	27	..
Pennsylvania	57⅛	¼
Reading	113	½
Southern Railway	25¾	..
Southern Pacific	102½	¼
Union Pacific	150½	⅛
United States Steel	115	..

*Advance.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

The following-named securities were sold at public auction today:

Thirty-six National Bank, 528½, up 2½; 2 American Trust Company, 350, off 6¼; 50 Old Lowell National Bank, 95¾, off 4½; 7 Appleton National Bank, 108, up 4¾, 4 Union National Bank, Lowell, 200, up 4¾; 20 Pacific Mills, 158¼@159, up 2¾; 109 Boston Wharf, 110, off ¾; 160 Boston Cooperative Building, 18, off 8⅛; 25 Quincy Market Cold Storage, 180, off 5; 10 Gray & Davis, Inc., preferred, 96, off ¼; 10 Union Twist Drill common, 155, off 44; 10 National Shawmut Bank, 193, off 2; 10 Draper Co., 141, off 1½; 18 Pepperell Manufacturing, 181¾, up 1; do 20, 181½, up ¾; 12 Pacific Mills, 160, up 14½.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	24c	22c	24c
Bay State Gas	19c	14c	14c
Begole	99c	95c	95c
Bingham Mines	11⅝	11½	11⅝
Boston Corbin	45c	45c	45c
Boston Ely	1 1-16	95c	98c
Boston Montana	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
Butte London	60c	58c	58c
Calaveras	5⅞	5¾	5¾
Calumet-Corbin	3½c	2½c	3c
Calumet Jerome	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16
Champion	17c	14c	15c
Chief	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Columbus	53c	50c	53c
Cons Copper Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Cortez Associated Mines	40c	40c	40c
Crown Reserve	60c	60c	60c
Crystal Copper	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Davis Daly	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
Earle Eagle	30c	30c	30c
Emma	2	1 15-16	2
First National Copper	5⅝	5¼	5¼
Fortuna	19c	15c	16c
Gila	8⅛	6½	8⅛
Gilpin	20c	20c	20c
Gold Lake	17c	15c	17c
Golden Star	52c	50c	50c
Homa Oil	80c	80c	80c
Houghton	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Humboldt	4	4	4
Inspiration Needles	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
Jerome Verde	2¼	2 3-16	2 3-16
La Rose	65c	65c	65c
Majestic	70c	64c	66c
Mexican Metals	31c	31c	31c
Midas	32c	29c	32c
Mojave Tungsten	4 1-16	4 3-16	4⅜
Mother Lode	37c	37c	37c
Naumkeag	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
New Cornelia	17¾	17½	17⅝
New River	6	6	6
Nixon	40c	40c	40c
Ohio Copper	17c	15c	15c
Palisade	30c	29c	30c
Porcupine Premier	20c	20c	20c
Portland Cement	23	23	23
do pref	36½	36	36
Rex Consolidated	32c	31c	31c
Rilla Mining	20c	15c	16c
Silver Pick	20c	20c	20c
Southwestern Miami	4½	3¼	4½
Truro Steel	2⅜	2 1-16	2⅜
United Verde Ex	42½	42½	42½
Zinc	1 1-16	1	1 1-16

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Buckeye Pipe Line	105	108
Ohio Oil	281	284
Prairie Oil & Gas, ex-div	428	435
South Penn Oil	368	373
Standard Oil, California	318	323
Indiana	790	800
New Jersey	550	554
New York	225	228
Illinois Pipe	196	199

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4½
Ahmeek	107	107	107	107
Alaska	13	13¼	12¾	13
Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
Allouez	70	70¾	68	70¾
Am Ag Ch pf	101	101⅛	101	101
Am Pneumatic	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Am Pneu pf	11½	11½	11½	11½
Am Sugar	112½	113⅛	112½	112½
Am Sugar pf	120	120	119½	119⅞
Am Tel	133⅛	133⅜	133⅛	133⅜
Am Wool pf	97¼	97½	97	97¼
Am Zinc	43½	43¾	42	42
Am Zinc pf	77½	77½	76¼	76⅞
Anaconda	98	98	96⅝	96¾
Ariz Com	13	13	12¾	13
Atchison	106	106	106	106
Atchison pf	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100¼
Atl Gulf & W I	90½	92	90½	91
Atl Gulf pf	66	66½	65½	66
Bost Elevated	77¼	77¼	77	77
Butte & Balak	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Butte & Sup	64¾	64¾	64½	64¾
Calumet & Ariz	76	76¼	75½	76
Cal & Hecla	589	590	589	589
Centennial	19¼	21¼	19¼	21¼
Chino	58	58¼	58	58
Con & Mon cl 3	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Copper Range	68¾	69½	68½	68¾
Cuban Cement	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
East Boston	9	9	9	9
East Butte	16	16¼	16	16⅛
Edison Elec	239⅞	239⅞	239	239
Fitchburg pf	69¼	70	69¼	70
Franklin	9	9	9	9
Ga Ry & E	129½	129½	129½	129½
General Elec	180½	183	180½	181⅞
Granby	94	94	93⅛	94
Greene-Can	51¾	52	51½	51½
Hancock	14¼	15½	14¼	15
Hedley	18	18	18	18
Inspiration	68⅞	69	68⅞	69
Isl Creek Coal	43	43	42	42
Isle Royale	37¾	37¾	36	36⅞
Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Keweenaw	7	7	7	7
Lake Copper	14½	14½	14	14¼
La Salle	5	5	5	5
Mason Valley	4⅝	4¾	4½	4¾
Mass	15⅞	16¾	15⅞	16⅝
Mass Elec	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
Mass Elec pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Mass Gas	82	82½	82	82½
Mass Gas pf	78	79	78	79
Mayflower	3	3	3	3
Mergenthaler	161	161	161	161
Miami	40	40	40	40
Michigan	4	4¼	4	4¼
Mohawk	95	96	95	96
New Arcadian	7⅝	7¾	7½	7½
New Eng Tel	128	128½	127½	128½
*New Idria	15½	15½	14½	14½
Nipe Bay Co	149	149	149	149
Nipissing	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾
North Butte	23½	23¾	23	23⅞
Northern (N H)	106½	107	106½	107
North Lake	2	2	2	2
Nova Sco Steel	137	137	137	137
N Y N H & H	61	61⅛	61	61
Ojibway	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Old Colony Min	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Old Dominion	70¾	71	70½	70½
Osceola	96	97¼	96	96¼
Pond Creek Coal	15	15½	15	15¼
Pullman	169	169	168	168
Quincy	92½	93½	92	93
Reece Fold Mac	4	4	4	4
Rutland pf	26	26	26	26
Santa Fe	2¾	3	2¾	2⅞
Shannon	10	10	9¾	9¾
South Lake	6⅞	7	6	6⅞
Sou Utah M & S	35c	35c	35c	35c
St Mary's	90	90½	90	90
Superior	17½	18¾	17½	18½
Sup & Boston	5¼	5¼	5	5
Swift & Co	150½	151	150½	150½
Tamarack	43	44¾	41½	44
Torrington	61½	61½	61⅜	61⅜
Trinity	7½	8	7⅜	7½
Tuolumne	60c	60c	55c	58c
Un Cop Land	1½	1½	1½	1½
Union Pacific	151⅜	151⅜	151⅜	151⅜
United Fruit	164	164¾	163¾	164
Uni Shoe Mac	55	56¼	55	55⅜
Uni Shoe M pf	30⅜	30½	30¼	30¼
U S Smelting	77	77	75⅞	75⅞
U S Smelting pf	52¼	52½	52¼	52¼
U S Steel	115⅝	116	115	115⅜
U S Steel pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Utah-Apex	4	4¼	4	4¼
Utah Cons	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½
Utah Copper	96¼	97	96¼	97
Utah Metal	7	7	7	7
Ventura	8⅝	8⅞	8	8⅞
Victoria	5	5⅛	5	5
West End	57	57	57	57
West End pf	73	73	73	73
Western Union	100½	101	100½	101
W H McElwain	102	102	102	102
Winona	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Wollaston	99c	99c	99c	99c
Wolverine	49	49	48½	48½

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s	111	111	111
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	84¾	84⅝	84¾
C B & Q jt 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
N E Tel 5s 1932	102	102	102
Swift & Co 5s	100⅝	100⅜	100½
Western Tel 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Elec Stor Bat 72, General Asphalt com 30½, do Asp pfd trc 70, Lehigh Nav 76, Leh Val Tran 21, L V Tran pfd 42½, Lake Superior 14½, Phila Co 40, Phila Co pfd 43, Phila Elec 28⅛, Phila Rap Tr 30¾, Phila Tract 78¾, Union Tract 45, United Gas Imp 89¾.

PROVISIONS

United States Daily Market Report

Produce markets throughout the country generally declined in demand for onions, new potatoes and cantaloupes, remained the same in the peach demand and advanced in the demand for grapes and apples according to reports received at the local office of markets and rural organization of the United States department of agriculture yesterday. One carload of grapes from New York and about 8000 packages by express were received in local markets. No early sales are reported due to late delivery. The demand was good in Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Cincinnati and New York. Twenty-six carloads of new potatoes from Maine reached Boston yesterday. A good demand is reported here. The demand was moderate in Chicago, New York, Minneapolis and Buffalo. Onions sold in a steady market with good demand in Boston, a fair market with moderate demand in Philadelphia, and in a dull market with slow demand in New York.

Apples sold in a steady market with a moderate demand in Boston. The demand was good in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Buffalo, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Kansas City. The demand was slow in Pittsburgh. Six carloads of peaches arrived here yesterday. The demand was moderate in a steady market. A slow demand is reported from St. Louis and Pittsburgh. Four carloads of cantaloupes from Colorado came to Boston yesterday and sold in a steady market with a moderate demand. There was no demand in Pittsburgh, Minneapolis and St. Louis.

Arrivals

Str. Kershaw, Norfolk, 100 bags peanuts.

Str Gov Cobb, St. John, N B, 599 bbls potatoes.

Boston Receipts

Today, apples 962 bbls, 4735 bxs; cranberries 681 bbls, watermelons 2 cars, cantaloupes 5 cars, California oranges 2379 bxs, lemons 256 bxs, California fruit 7 cars, grapes 10,123 bskts, 5121 carriers, raisins 2250 bxs, peanuts 1096 bags, potatoes 34,195 bu, sweet potatoes 2486 bbls, onions 2122 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 1577 pkgs, last year 1627 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $8.60@9.20; special short patents, $9.35@9.50; fancy, $9.75; spring clears, in sacks, $7@7.40; winter patents, $7.65@8.25; winter clears, $7.10@7.70; winter straights, $7.25@7.85; Kansas patents in sacks, $7.86@8.40.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, 99c; No. 3 yellow, 98½c; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, 98@98½c; No. 3 yellow 97½@98c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 59½c; No. 2 clipped white, 57½c; No. 3 clipped white, 56½c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 57@57½c; fancy 38 lbs, 56½@57c; regular 38 lbs, 55½@56c; regular 36 lbs, 55@55½c.

Millfeed — Middlings, $28.50@31; spring bran, $26.25@26.75; winter bran, $26.75@27.25; mixed feed, $28.50@31; red dog, $38; cotton seed meal, $37@38; linseed meal, $39; gluten feed, $31.78; hominy feed, $35.65; stock feed, $33.50; oathulls, $18; alfalfa meal, $25@27.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4.90; bolted, $4.85; bag meal, $1.90@1.92; cracked corn, $1.92@1.94; oatmeal, rolled, $5.90; cut and ground, $6.49.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $20@22; No. 2 grade, $17@18; No. 3 grade, $15.50@16; stock, $14@15; alfalfa, $17@21.

Straw—Oat, $9@10; rye, $14@15.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $5.85@6.10; red kidneys, $5.75@6; yellow eyes, $4.50@4.75; Scotch green peas, $3.50@3.65; California small white, $6@6.15; Canadian peas, $3@3.10; lima beans, 6¾c lb.

Potatoes—Maine, $2.15@2.25 per 2-bu bag; sweets, $1.75@2.25 bbl.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 35@35½c; western creamery extras, 34@35c; western firsts 33@34c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 45@46c; eastern extras, 42@43c; western extras, 40@41c; western prime firsts, 35@36c; western firsts, 31@32c; storage extras, 30½@31c; storage firsts, 29@30c.

Fruits—Oranges, California, $4.50@6 per box; grapefruit, $2.75@3; blueberries, 14@18c; cantaloupes, $1.25@2 crt; flat, 50@75c; watermelons, 20@35c each; peaches, $1@1.50 per eight-bskt carrier, bskt 65c@$1; grapes, black 50@85c per 8-bskt carrier, Delaware 85c@$1, Niagara 50@75c; pony baskets, Concords 8@10c, Niagara 8@10c; Delaware, 15@17c; pineapples, $2@3.50 per crt.

Apples — Gravensteins, $2.25@3 bbl; McIntosh Red, $2.50@3; Wealthy, $2@3; Pippins, Porters, etc., $1.25@1.75; bu boxes, 30c@$1.25.

Sugar—American and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 6.75c a pound in 100-bbl lots and 6.85c a pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated at 7.05c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 2536 tbs, 219 bxs, 178,833 lbs butter; 1381 bxs cheese, 4215 cs eggs; 1915, 3027 tbs, 370 bxs, 196,391 lbs butter; 100 bxs cheese, 2949 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 17,489 pkgs butter, 4203 bxs cheese, 16,278 cs eggs; 1915, 14,851 pkgs butter, 5376 bxs cheese, 15,054 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Mo, Sept 26—Egg market weak; cases returned 26½c, cases included 27c.

CHICAGO, Ill, Sept 26—Butter market firm; extras 33@33½c, extra firsts 32½@32¾c, firsts 31@32c, packing stock 25@26c; receipts 12,066 pkgs. Egg market steady; firsts 29½@30c, ordinary firsts 28@29c, refrigerator firsts 27¾@28¾, dirties 18@22½, checks 15@20½c; receipts 3335 cases.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s wi	98¼	98	98¼
Am S & R 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾
Am T&T col 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
Am T&T cv 4½s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Anglo-French 5s	95⅜	95¼	95¼
Atch adj 4s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
Atch gen 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
B & O 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
B & O cv 4½s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
B R T 5s 1918	100¼	100¼	100¼
C & O cv 4½s	84¼	84¼	84¼
C & O cv 5s	95⅛	95	95⅛
C B & Q 4s	97⅞	97¾	97¾
Dom Can 5s '31 wi	100¾	100⅝	100¾
Erie cv D	87¾	87¾	87¾
Erie cv B	74¼	74¼	74¼
Inter-Met 4½s	73	73	73
Int MM 6s wi	98	97⅞	97⅞
Int MM 4½s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
N Y Cent 3½s	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
N Y Cent 6s	114⅛	113⅞	114
N Y C 4¼s 1960	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
Nor Pac 4s	92½	92½	92½
Reading 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
R I 5s	58⅜	58¼	58⅜
So Pac cv 4s	88¼	88	88¼
So Pac cv 5s	105¾	105⅝	105¾
So Ry gn 4s	71½	71½	71½
StL&SF in wi	52¾	52¾	52¾
StL&SF A wi	68	68	68
St Paul 4s	92	92	92
St Paul cv 4½s	100½	100½	100½
St Paul cv 5s	106½	106½	106½
Texas Co cv 6s	105	105	105
U P 1st 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
UK Gt Br 5s t rcts	99¼	99¼	99¼
USS&R 6s	112	112	112
U S Steel 5s	106⅛	106	106⅛

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99	...	99	...
Coupon	99	...	99	...
Registered 3s	100¼	...	100¼	...
Coupon	100¼	...	100¼	...
Reg. 3s 1946	101½	102	101½	102
Coupon	101½	102½	101½	102½
Registered 4s	109½	...	109½	...
Coupon	110	...	110	...
Pan Can 2s 36	98¼	...	98¼	...
Pan Can 2s 38	98¼	...	98¼	...
Pan Can 3s 61	101½	...	101½	...
Coupon	101½	...	101½	...

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Sept	1.52⅞	1.53¼	1.51⅝	1.52¼
Dec	1.54½	1.54½	1.52	1.52⅝
May	1.54⅝	1.54¾	1.52⅛	1.52⅞b
Corn—				
Sept	.87½	.88⅛	.87	.88⅛
Dec	.73⅛	.73⅛-	.72½	.73
May	.76⅝	.76⅛	.75⅞	.76¼b
Oats—				
Sept	.45⅞	.45⅞	.45½-	.45⅝-
Dec	.48⅝	.48⅝	.47¾-	.48⅛
May	.51⅝	.51⅝	.50⅞-	.51⅛b
Pork—				
Sept	28.10	...	...	28.00
Oct	...	26.60	26.45	26.60
Dec	...	23.70	23.45	23.60
Jan	...	23.25	23.10	23.15
Lard—				
Sept	14.40	14.45	14.32	14.45
Oct	14.30	14.40	14.20	14.37
Dec	13.78	...	...	13.72
Jan	...	13.37	13.30	13.30

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Values were irregular. There was continued aggressiveness on the selling side led by Chicago professionals. The opinion was that this selling was inspired by the reports to the effect that Greece would soon enter the war with the Allies, bread investigations and quieter speculative demand. The foreign markets were fairly steady. Drought in the Argentine continues, and there are official reports of heavy shortages of the grain crops in Russia.

English authorities cabled that the situation in regard to the Dardanelles is unchanged and apparently they are not counting on much Russian wheat for several months. At the decline the selling operations diminished and a better tone developed, but general sentiminent seemed much confused, especially in regard to fluctuations for the immediate future.

Corn—Was steady, with buying for some of the large shorts. Rains in western districts and parts of the Southwest were regarded unfavorably. A wet spell in the Southwest, where corn is fully matured, would be regarded as unfavorable at this time. Offerings increased in the market when wheat values reacted.

Oats—Barely steady due to selling for cash interests and sympathy with wheat. The best support came from shorts.

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Justice Goff of the supreme court has vacated the attachments aggregating $980,793 obtained four weeks ago against the Tennessee Copper Company in favor of W. H. Stiner & Son. Justice Goff vacated the attachments.

TOOL EARNINGS RUN HIGH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earnings of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company will establish a new record in 1916. This is now practically assured, according to J. R. McGinley, chairman of the company.

ATCHISON'S SHOWING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1916, Atchison road showed 6.28 per cent earned on its property investment, compared with 5.09 per cent for 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1915.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices: Tin steady, spot 38.60@39; lead strong, spot and October 7@7.15.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

BIG PROFITS OF GENERAL MOTORS CO.

Annual Statement Just Issued Most Favorable Exhibit Ever Presented by Company—168 Per Cent for Common Stock

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Motors has issued its annual report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1916, and shows $27,740,596 available for dividends on the $16,511,783 common stock, the equivalent of $168.02 per share. This compares with surplus in the 1915 year of $13,408,839, equal to 81.2 per cent on $16,506,783 common stock. The above earning power is after depreciation charges and preferred dividends.

As of July 31 the company had a net working capital of $43,664,671 compared with $31,141,237 previous year. The cash balance was $22,476,574 compared with $14,526,124 a year ago.

The great increase in the cash position of the company is indicated by the fact that during the year the company paid off $2,328,000 of notes, distributed $1,048,964 in preferred dividend and $10,730,159 in common dividends and expended $3,726,752 on plant additions, a total of $17,833,875 and still reports an increase of $7,950,451 in cash on hand.

Company has no funded debt and its only indebtedness as of July 31 was $7,264,443 of current obligations for merchandise, etc., and $2,690,832 accrued liabilities, but not due, for payrolls, taxes and sundry items.

Gross sales totaled $156,900,295 compared with $94,424,841 for 1915. The number of cars sold was 132,085 compared with 76,068 preceding year.

The profit and loss surplus as of July 31 was $36,995,597, equal to 224 per cent on $16,511,783 common stock.

Statement for the fiscal year ended July 31 compares as follows:

	1916	1915
Net prof af deduc exp of mfg (inc main) selling, admin, depr and taxes	$29,156,108	$14,926,322
Gen Motors' share	28,812,288	14,794,190
Accrd int on Gen Mot 6% first lien notes	22,728	336,387
Balance for divs	28,789,560	14,457,803
Pref divs	1,048,964	1,048,964
Surplus	*27,740,596	13,408,839

*Equal to 168.02% on $16,501,783 common stock compared with 81.2% in previous year.

Net working capital July 31 amounted to $43,664,671, as compared with $31,141,237 a year ago.

Consolidated balance sheet of General Motors and subsidiary companies directly connected with the manufacture of motor cars and parts as of July 31:

ASSETS	1916	1915
Real estate, plants and equip less dep	$18,366,405	$15,819,852
Patents, agreements, etc	355,800	413,500
Misc invest	358,428	367,185
Cash	22,476,595	14,526,124
Sec of other corpn, etc	286,000	1,001,000
Notes and accts rec	5,629,633	3,944,681
Inventories	25,100,350	14,049,298
Prepaid expenses	389,630	533,586
Good-will	7,934,198	7,934,198
Total	$80,897,019	$58,589,424
LIABILITIES		
Pf stk in hands of public	$14,985,200	$14,985,300
Com stk in hnds of public	16,511,783	16,506,783
6% 1st lien notes	....	2,328,000
Out stk (par value) and surplus of subcos, bein portion not owned by Genl Motors	,500	528,000
Surplus sub-cos	687,958	454,423
Accts payable	7,264,444	1,380,908
Int, taxes and payrolls not due	2,690,832	1,270,302
Reserve for div	262,241	262,241
Res for conting	958,464	888,406
Surplus	36,995,597	19,985,160
Total	$80,897,019	$58,[illegible]424

President W. C. Durant says in his remarks to stockholders: "Net profits of $29,146,107 are after deducting all expenses of the General Motors Company, and also after deducting $1,018,476, a sum deemed sufficient to cover depreciation of buildings and equipment. The plants have been maintained in good operating condition.

"Full charges have been included in operating expenses to cover all depreciation in inventories during the year just closed. Inventories at the close of the year were on a thoroughly conservative basis of valuation. The increase of $11,051,051 in the value of inventories is due to the greatly increased volume of business being carried on by the company at the close of the fiscal year.

"Expenditure of $3,726,752 for additions to real estate, plants and equipment was made necessary by the great growth of the business. The directors have deemed it wise to apply against the reserve previously set aside for depreciation the sum of $2,019,053 to reduction of plant values.

"It is gratifying to report that all your companies have shown substantial profits for the fiscal year just closed and there continues to be a good demand for their products."

CANADA'S WAR CREDITS

MONTREAL, Que.—Canadian banks will meet the minister of finance to consider further war credit of $50,000,000, bringing total credit to $200,000,000.

NEW TIRE CONCERN

DOVER, Del.—Perfection Tire & Rubber Company, to manufacture automobile tires and fabrics, has been incorporated here with $15,000,000 stock.

GENERAL MOTORS RECAPITALIZATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A corporation is to be formed under the laws of Delaware, to be known as General Motors Corporation. The stock will consist of 1,000,000 shares, $100 par, of which 200,000 will be 6 per cent cumulative non-voting preferred, redeemable on and after Sept. 1, 1918, at option of the company, at $110 and accrued dividend.

The basis of exchange is as follows: (a) For each share of present preferred, 1 1-3 shares of preferred of the Delaware company; (b) for each share of present common stock, five shares of common of the Delaware company.

Plan is to become effective Nov. 1, 1916, so as to entitle shareholders of General Motors Company of record Oct. 14 to receive the dividend declared Tuesday, payable Nov. 1.

The stock to be exchanged may be deposited with Guaranty Trust Company on and after Oct. 16, and not later than Dec. 15. Notice of the plan will be sent stockholders in due course.

Holders of more than 65 per cent of stock of General Motors Company have already signified approval of the plan.

BOSTON ELEVATED ROAD'S EARNINGS

The tentative annual report of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for the year ending June, 30, 1916, as made up from figures presented at the legislative hearing on the road's application for financial relief, compares with last year as follows:

	1916	1915
Oper rev	$18,781,327	$17,798,607
Oper expenses	12,079,995	11,287,983
Net oper rev	6,701,332	6,510,624
Taxes	1,043,041	1,069,189
Oper income	5,658,291	5,441,435
Other income	...	87,942
Gross income	5,658,291	5,529,377
Int, rent, etc	4,440,674	4,205,158
Adjustment	*13,647	
Balance for divs	1,203,970	1,324,219
Dividends	1,193,970	1,313,367
Surplus	10,000	10,852

*To agree with company's statement that year's surplus was $10,000.

BOSTON & MAINE HOLDS BETTERMENT

Boston & Maine road continues to make extraordinary gains in earnings, both freight and passenger and gross and net, over last year. It may be recalled that it was in September of 1915 that its business began to pick up. In every week since, up to the first of the current month, there were increases in freight revenues as compared with a year before.

During the first week of this month there was a comparative decline in freight traffic on account of general embargoes incident to the threatened trainmen's strike. It is understood that for the first three weeks of this month together, total gross earnings of all kinds were no less than $308,000 ahead of 1915 and that from July 1 there has been a gain of $1,580,000, or 14 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PLANS

CHICAGO, Ill. — Vice-President Schoyer, of the Pennsylvania road says: "The Pennsylvania is planning an entrance into Detroit, Mich., as a business proposition and in response to demand from the business interests of the city. During the past five years Detroit has increased in population from about 500,000 to about 750,000. Automobile manufacturing is the largest industry, and it is certainly immense, employing 75,000 persons. The value of the automobile ouput is about $200,000,000 per annum."

SUGAR CONCERN'S BIG PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At New Niquero Sugar Company annual meeting no announcement of earnings for year ended July 31 was made, but it is understood net earnings were about $700,000, or slightly less than $50 a share on common stock.

ROAD'S LOADINGS GAIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rock Island road's loadings as of Sept. 24 shows a total of 115,617 cars, compared with 112,183 a year ago.

COPPERS STILL HAVE ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Although a long time getting at it the copper stocks are now beginning to discount big earnings made on high copper metal prices. So-called "normal" values of this class of shares under present conditions shows less striking contrasts than they did Sept. 1, but traders think coppers are still selling at moderate prices when all factors in their favor are weighed. The following compilation illustrates the coppers' position:

	Est. earnings for 12 mos. ended June 30, '17, 25c. copper	Present price of stock less such earnings	Estimated earnings on 15c copper	% of "normal" earnings to "normal" price Sept. 1	Sept. 25
Ahmeek	18.00	80	8.00	10.0	9.0
Alloues	14.50	55	5.50	10.5	10.0
Anaconda	20.00	77¼	8.00	12.5	10.3
Calumet & Arizona	17.50	58½	7.50	14.0	12.8
Calumet & Hecla	115.00	470	40.00	8.7	8.5
Chino	14.00	44	6.25	17.0	14.2
Copper Range	1.50	53½	6.00	13.6	11.2
Granby	30.00	64	10.00	17.7	15.6
Greene-Cananea	12.00	38	5.00	11.0	13.0
Inspiration	16.00	50	6.50	16.6	13.0
Isle Royale	8.75	23¾	1.60	8.0	6.9
Kennecott	12.50	42½	6.00	16.6	14.1
Miami	10.00	31	4.00	16.6	12.9
Mohawk	25.00	70¼	11.50	18.3	16.8
Nevada Consolidated	6.00	17	2.50	19.6	14.7
North Butte	6.00	16	1.70	11.3	10.5
Old Dominion	16.00	55	6.00	11.4	10.9
Osceola	26.00	68	8.50	14.4	12.5
Quincy	28.00	64½	10.00	17.0	15.5
Ray Consolidated	7.00	19	2.70	15.6	14.2
Shattuck-Arizona	7.50	24½	3.75	18.8	16.3
Utah Copper	24.50	72¾	11.70	20.7	16.5
Wolverine	18.00	30	7.00	19.4	22.3

BIG YEAR FOR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROAD

With Exception of 1910 Fiscal Period Ended June 30 Last Shows Greatest Surplus Available for Dividends

Southern Pacific Company's annual report for the year ended June 30 shows the largest gross earnings in the history of the company, the total of $152,694,228 contrasting with $129,865,675 in 1915, an increase of $22,828,553, or 17.58 per cent.

Southern Pacific also reported the biggest surplus available for dividends for any year in its history, with the single exception of 1910. Comparison with that year, however, is scarcely equitable, inasmuch as a large extra dividend was received on the company's holdings of Wells-Fargo stock which substantially increased its income. In the last fiscal year the balance on the $272,677,906 capital stock was equivalent to 10.98 per cent, comparing with 7.2 per cent earned in 1915 and 7.5 per cent in 1914.

The following tabulation gives a comparison of Southern Pacific's gross earnings, surplus available for dividends and percentage earned on the stock for the last nine years:

	Gross	Sur. for divs.	On stk.
1916	$152,694,228	$29,950,416	10.98%
1915	129,865,675	19,680,595	7.2
1914	138,520,258	20,452,215	7.5
1913	142,774,705	26,867,807	9.8
1912	131,525,170	21,603,152	7.9
1911	132,620,539	26,088,992	9.5
1910	135,022,606	*35,416,841	12.9
1909	120,521,908	†21,822,834	10.2
1908	123,376,921	†14,652,972	7.4

*Including $4,500,000 extra dividend on Wells-Fargo Express stock. †After preferred dividends.

It is interesting to note that this increase of $22,828,553, or 17.58 per cent in gross, was earned with a decrease of 11.10 per cent in average revenue per ton mile and a decrease of 4.79 per cent in average revenue per passenger mile. Total increase in operating expenses was $9,689,815, or 11 per cent, so that considerably more than half the gain in gross was saved for net, operating income increasing more than 35 per cent.

Of the increase in expense, $5,061,444, or 14.39 per cent, was in maintein transportation and other expenses. The road made some very substantial improvements in operating efficiency during the year in average car and trainloads, fuel comsumption and movement of freight cars. The average of 526.30 tons per train was the highest on record, the increase over 1915 being 62.59 tons, or 13.5 per cent. This effected a saving of 2,666,008 freight train miles.

In commenting upon the prospective increase in expenses as the result of the eight-hour law Chairman Kruttschnitt makes the statement that "as little or no more can be accomplished in reducing costs, efforts will have to be concentrated in raising revenues, and unless present traffic can be maintained or increased, we shall have to appeal for relief to the same public whose tolerance or tacit consent is responsible for the hardships we are enduring."

UNION PACIFIC TOURIST TRAFFIC

CHICAGO, Ill.—Gerrit Fort, passenger traffic manager of the Union Pacific road, says: "Colorado experienced the biggest tourist business in its history in the season just closing. Advance figures show that between 175,000 and 200,000 tourists visited Colorado resorts. The bulk of this travel came late, that is, after the middle of July. A big percentage of the tourists went to Estes park. Yellowstone and the other scenic districts experienced good seasons, but these places fell a little behind last year because of the California expositions."

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS

The United Light & Railways Company for the year ended Aug. 31, last, reports record earnings and also the largest increase in revenues since the organization of the company. For the year gross earnings of subsidiaries increased 9.5 per cent and net 12.4 per cent with an increase of 24.7 per cent in the combined surplus.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS DIVIDEND

The savings department of Federal Trust Company of Boston, which opened March 20, 1916, has deposits at present of upwards of $875,000. It has voted to pay a dividend at rate of 4 per cent per annum upon deposits up to Oct. 1.

DIVIDENDS

Mexican Telephone Company has declared quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Illinois Brick Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 14 to holders of record Oct. 4.

National Union Bank of Boston has declared regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 26.

National Security Bank of Boston has declared regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 26.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Nov. 27 to holders of record Oct. 21.

Scoville Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 10 per cent, payable Oct. 1.

The Manufacturers Light & Heat Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 14 to holders of record Sept. 30.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and 1½ per cent on its common stocks.

Central & South American Telephone Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 9 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The directors of the Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 26.

The directors of the Ancona Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, and in addition a dividend of 1½ per cent to make up for one that was passed. Both are payable Oct. 2.

General Motors Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock and regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent on common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 14.

The directors of the Southern New England Telephone Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Oct. 14. It is planned to offer $1,000,000 of new stock for subscription by the stockholders.

Delaware, Lackawana & Western Coal Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. A special dividend of 10 per cent was paid in July. The dividend is payable Oct. 10 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The directors of New Idria Quicksilver Company have declared a quarterly dividend—No. 128—of $1 per share, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 27. The two previous dividends were $1 each. Nine months ago 50 cents was paid, previous to which 10 cents was paid, April 1, 1914.

International Paper Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock. This is double the rate which has been paid on this issue since 1909, the last quarterly dividend having been ½ of 1 per cent. The full amount called for by the stock is 1½ per cent quarterly. No action was taken regarding the payment of accumulated dividends amounting to 32 per cent.

TEXAS COMPANY STOCK INCREASE IS RECOMMENDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Texas Company directors voted 25 per cent increase in stock, subscription rights to which will be offered at par, $100, to stock of record Nov. 30, payments to be made in two installments of 50 per cent each, due on or before Jan. 5 and April 5, 1917, respectively.

New stock will share in earnings from April 1, 1917. Interest at rate of 5 per cent per annum will apply on installments paid from Jan. 5 to April 5.

Increase will amount to $11,500,000 and will bring outstanding capital to $55,500,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNION PACIFIC

August—	1916	Increase
Oper revenue	$10,884,320	$2,438,257
Oper expenses	5,656,320	1,017,587
Net revenue	5,228,000	1,420,670
Taxes	853,800	449,185
Oper income	4,374,200	971,485
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	20,021,806	3,728,877
Oper expenses	10,917,704	1,684,867
Net revenue	9,104,102	2,044,010
Taxes	1,273,600	467,541
Oper income	7,828,500	1,573,469

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN

Year ended June 30—		Increase
Oper revenue	$965,883	$14,750
Net revenue	141,315	4,445
Oper income	118,293	4,085
Gross income	132,656	16,806
Net income	50,785	*2,315
Dividends	51,000	...
Surplus	8,785	*2,315

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

August—		
Oper revenue	$4,349,331	$390,569
Oper income	1,357,835	147,665
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	8,857,135	1,711,301
Oper income	2,968,530	850,804

*Decrease.

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mexican Telegraph Company reports for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1916 (partly estimated): Traffic receipts $257,500; net $217,500; Mexican government's participation $8000; balance $209,500; October dividend $89,735; surplus $119,765.

GOOD DEMAND CONTINUES FOR TERRITORY WOOLS

Prices Remain Firm With Little Change and No Indication of Lower Quotations—South American Wools Sought Although Figures Are High

Territory wools continue to be most readily absorbed by buyers in the Boston market. Fleeces take second place, having stimulated renewed interest. Prices are rather steady and firm with Ohio unwashed delaines selling at 36@37c. and washed delaines about three or four cents above the former. Good length staple is being taken in preference to other lots. Prices on territory wools remain firm, with very little deviation from quotations of the previous week.

Scoured wools are in good request, while pulled wools have brought only fair trading. In fact, the latter have shown a very slight increase over former sales.

Dealers are purchasing inferior grades on both the foreign and domestic wools where shadings of a few cents on the original quotations, can be obtained.

Texas and California wools are not finding a ready market.

It is hoped that freight rates on wools will not be raised, especially on goods which come by coastwise steamers.

South American wools are being largely sought, although prices are exceedingly high. Many dealers procured large quantities early and are congratulating themselves now on their foresight, since a higher scale of prices seems more than probable soon. Indeed, there is no prospect now of lower figures next season.

The situation as regards foreign wool in the United States seems practically unchanged. A very small amount of it is finding its way into this port. The demand is thought soon to greatly exceed the supply even at advanced prices, on many wools produced in this country. The amount of merinos and crossbreds changing hands has been only fair, the small quantity on hand being not altogether of the best grade.

Mills are well stocked on orders, but will soon be ready to book additional ones. The dye question has been serious and still is, to some extent, but the supply of dyes in this country has greatly increased within the past two years. Fast colors are in demand. They are being produced, too, but not in such great variety as those formerly received through the German market. The amount, however, will compare favorably with former receipts from Europe.

Clothing orders are fairly large. Men's wear fabrics are finding a ready market, as well as are dress goods. A shortage of coating material is being felt and any one fortunate enough to have a supply on hand is realizing top prices for it and obtaining ready buyers.

Fancy worsteds for the spring of 1917 men's wear are still gaining ground, some lines being entirely sold up.

Serges and gabardines have taken well, and striking designs promise to be in continued favor.

Within a month the colonial wool sales will be in progress in London, and much activity at that time is hoped for.

Carpet wools cannot be termed active, although small transfers have been reported from time to time. The supply is still low with little prospect of an increase very soon.

The outlook, as a whole, however, is good, especially when money rates are not exorbitant and dealers can afford to carry over their stock while waiting to obtain the prices they name.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Passaic Cotton Mill Company of New York will erect in New Bedford, Mass., a spinning and weaving mill 448 feet long and two stories high.

United States takes more than half of crude rubber exported from South American India rubber regions. Exports from Amazonian rubber districts during July to United States and Europe were, respectively, $2,910,315 and $1,667,760 in value.

Marine insurance rates, on account of renewed activity of submarines in Mediterranean, have advanced from 4 to 5 per cent on routes direct from New York through Suez canal and from 5 per cent to 6 per cent from New York to Suez by way of United Kingdom.

Average annual importation of potash into the United States for five years before the war was $10,000,000 which has declined to about $1,000,000 a year, according to the National City Bank of New York. Production of potash salts in the United States was only $342,000 in 1915.

Steel manufacturers estimate that foreign inquiries for steel to an amount in excess of 100,000 tons are in the market in the United States. Though some inquiries are a month old, mills have declined to take on new business. Some concerns have adopted blank form letters explaining inability to take more orders.

A New York stock exchange seat was sold for $69,000, an advance of $4000 over the last previous sale, and established a record high price for the year. In 1909 and 1910 the highest prices ever paid for membership, $94,000, were recorded.

A $100,000,000 Canadian loan has been more than doubly subscribed. The loan will be followed by arrangements for further imperial credits in Canada and to this end Finance Minister White is to meet the Canadian Bankers Association for a conference.

Th price of flour was advanced 20 cents a barrel in Chicago, reaching the highest level since the civil war. Standard Minnesota patents sold for $9.10, an increase of $3 over a year ago. The cheaper grades of flour sold to the bakers' trade also was advanced 10 and 15 cents a barrel.

Frank B. Keever, general manager of the Fortuna Mines Corporation, and president of the Canyon Mines Corporation, has left for the Pacific coast. While he is in the West he will inspect the Fortuna mines property in Arizona, and the Canyon mines property in Placer county, Cal.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y., 11:15 a. m.—Curb market: United West Oil 1@1⅛; Aetna Exp 12⅛@12⅝; Ariz Copperfields 1¾@2¼; Barnett Oil 2⅝@2⅞; Booth 10@12; Boston & Mont 1 1-16@1⅛; Butler Chemical 4⅝@5; Butte Copper & Zinc 7⅛@7⅜.

Caledonia 58@61, Emma 1 15-16@2, Flemish Lynn 1⅛@1⅜, Goldfield Cons 69@70, Grant Motors 9@11, Howe Sound 5@5¼, Hupp Motors 5@6⅛, Inspiration Needles 1¼@1¼, Jerome Verde 2 3-16@2¼, Jerome Victor 3@3½, Jumbo Ext 38@40, N Y Okla Oil 1@1⅛, Magma 19@19¼, Maxim 5⅝@5⅞.

McKinley Dar 65@68, Mont Gold 94@98, Mojave 4⅛@4⅜, Mother Lode 38@38½, Nipissing 8⅜@8½, United Motors 67@67¼, Omar 63@65, Okla Prod 8@8⅛, Peerless Motors 24½@25½, Rex 30@31.

San Toy 18@20, Sapulpa 9@9⅛, Sub Boat 39¾@40¼, Success 36@38, Victoria Oil 1@1⅛, White Oak 4@6, Zinc Con 5@5⅛, Federal Oil 1⅞@1 15-16, Cal Jerome 1 5-16@1 7-16.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 27

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Asheville, N. C.—J. Blomburg; Essex.
Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co.; Tour.
Beaumont, Tex.—F. G. Michaelis; U. S.
Bristol, Eng.—W. W. Dickson of Lennard, Ltd.; Essex.
Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex st.
Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue Co.; Essex.
Chicago—S. L. Levi of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens and A. A. Reynolds of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati—Aug. Levy of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Cleveland—C. E. Petot; U. S.
El Paso—Ben Swatt; U. S.
Havana—J. Veiga of Veiga & Co.; Lenox.
Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper & Co.
Knoxville—Frank Preston of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.
Knoxville—I. E. Dooley of Hennigar Dooley Shoe; Bruns.
Los Angeles—E. Phillips of Stewart, Dauss & Co.; Essex.
Macon—L. I. Waxelbaum of E. A. Waxelbaum & Co.; Lenox.
Montreal—H. Sauve; U. S.
New York—E. A. Head of C. B. Rouss; Essex.
New York—Emil Fried of L. Fried & Sons; Essex.
New York—W. E. Jewell of E. J. Bates & Co.; Parker.
Petersburg—Aug. Wright and E. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—E. T. Anthony of Anthony Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Sons; Essex.
Pittsburgh—B. F. Purviance of Purviance & Blackmore; Adams.
Pittsburgh—P. W. Hamilton; U. S.
Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of Walker & Co.; Essex.
Pittsburgh—T. G. Saulters of W. H. Chaddock Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—W. L. Stewart of Stewart Bros. & Co.; Adams.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of George & Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—M. Nolan of Nolan Earl Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Co.; Essex.
Savannah—Max Deich; U. S.
Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S.
St. Louis—J. J. Sensenbrener; Essex.
Utica—H. D. Hurd of D. C. Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.
Youngstown, O.—W. E. Warner of G. M. McKelbey Co.; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Annville Pa.—W. K. Brenner; U. S.
Auburn, N. Y.—R. J. Husk of Dunn, McCarthy & Co.; Essex.
Elizabethtown, Pa.—W. A. Withers and W. H. Engle; U. S.
Lebanon, Pa.—A. H. Kreider; U. S.
Leicester, Eng.—W. C. Everett of John Morton & Sons, Ltd.; Essex.
Little Falls, N. Y.—Frank Engle, U. S.
London, Eng.—H. J. J. Jarman of George Morris & Sons Co., Ltd.; Tour.
London, Eng.—Wm. Box of Samuel Barrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
Portsmouth, O.—W. B. Altzman of Selby Shoe Co.; Essex.
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis, Jones & Co.; U. S.
Rochester, N. Y.—A. C. Hatch of Rochester Counter Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CAR LOADINGS INCREASE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An increase of 14,284 cars for August, 1916, over August of last year, in number of cars used, by railroads that are members of Alabama demurrage and storage bureau, is shown at 79,536 cars, compared with 65,252 for August last year. In July this year 67,083 cars were used.

BIG DAYS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

If it were possible to record all the transactions in securities on the New York stock exchange the daily total volume of business would be much larger than the figures published. The odd-lot sales are not recorded on the tape, and it is thought that recently these transactions daily run into several hundred thousand shares. Even though million-share days have been frequent, it is predicted by some that many more are to come before the big movement is over.

Monday was the first session in which more than 2,000,000 shares of stock were quoted since March 6, 1907, and it was the biggest day since Aug. 20, 1906. April 30, 1901, stands as a record, with transactions in 3,190,857 shares. In the meantime, however, the number of issues listed on the big board has been greatly increased, and the facilities and resources for doing business have enormously improved.

Tuesday made 19 days in unbroken succession, save for two Saturdays, in which quoted transactions have been in excess of the million mark. It also made 21 million-share days for the year to date. Last year there was a total of 47 days in which trading ran over a million shares.

The following tabulation shows the million-share days in 1916 to Sept. 25, inclusive:

Date—	Shares	Date—	Shares
Jan. 3	1,018,302	Sept. 12	1,317,930
March 14	1,105,487	Sept. 14	1,751,290
May 1	1,289,820	Sept. 15	1,296,900
Aug. 22	1,324,930	Sept. 18	1,190,895
Aug. 23	1,057,660	Sept. 19	1,064,970
Sept. 5	1,007,475	Sept. 20	1,158,720
Sept. 6	1,368,233	Sept. 21	1,366,060
Sept. 7	1,003,150	Sept. 22	1,525,820
Sept. 8	1,050,500	Sept. 23 (Sat.)	1,023,900
Sept. 11	1,218,720	Sept. 25	2,392,710
Sept. 12	1,279,463	Sept. 26	1,567,900

The appended table shows the million-share days occurring in the years back to 1898:

Year—	No.	Year—	No.
1915	47	1906	118
1914	2	1905	105
1913	0	1904	56
1912	5	1903	12
1911	12	1902	41
1910	24	1901	119
1909	51	1900	23
1908	41	1899	28
1907	42	1898	6

CORN SENTIMENT RATHER BEARISH

CHICAGO, Ill.—Local sentiment in corn is bearish for the most part, but there appears to be a big absorptive power around present prices. With high prices for old crop corn, December looks comparatively cheap, although there is a possibility of liberal receipts during December if weather is favorable. In big surplus states, except Kansas and Oklahoma and Missouri, corn promises to be of excellent quality. This may eventually cause pressure on December. Old corn, however, is expected to be well used up, and livestock prices are high enough to encourage early feeding of corn. Much will depend on shipping conditions. With plenty of cars available there would be a liberal export movement, but on the other hand, if car shortage continues, the limitation placed on exports may be a bearish influence.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England — Metal prices here include: Sopt copper £116 10s, futures copper £113 10s, electro copper £139; sales nil. Spot tin £173, futures tin £173 5s, Straits tin £173 5s; sales spot tin 100, futures 30 tons. Spot lead £31 10s, futures lead £30, spot spelter £52, futures spelter £46.

A Seasoned Public Utility Investment

FIRST PREFERRED 6% CUMULATIVE STOCK of the

United Light & Railways Company

This stock has paid regular dividends since the incorporation of the Company in 1910 and always earned these about twice over.

The increase in the Company's size, the important improvements and extensions to its properties, and the diversified service and territory must eventually be reflected in the market for this issue.

Yielding almost 8% at present prices, we consider this stock an attractive purchase.

Booklet and earnings upon request.

Lamarche & Coady
14 Wall Street New York

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 69

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 14, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 23, 1916.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

Iowa Railway and Light Company

Dividend No. 53

Regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the Iowa Railway and Light Company has been declared, payable September 30, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1916.

C. S. WOODWARD, Secretary.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

20th St. & 11th Ave., N. Y. C., Sept. 20, 1916.

The quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock and $1.25 per share on the Common Stock will be paid October 16, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

W. G. McCUNE, Treasurer.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

FOURTH ROUND IN THE SINGLES IS COMPLETED

Women's Lawn Tennis Tournament at Longwood Produced Two Interesting Matches

There was some splendid women's lawn tennis played on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club this morning when the fourth round of the singles section of this annual fall tournament was completed and only four players new remain in the competition the semi-final round of which will be played tomorrow morning with Miss Alice Cunningham of Boston meeting Mrs. Barger-Wallach of Newport and Miss Evelyn Sears of Boston meeting Miss Gwendoline Brandon, also of Boston.

The matches which furnished the best tennis this morning were those between Miss Cunningham and Mrs. Clarence Denny and Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Edith Rotch of Boston. The first of these matches was won by Miss Cunningham, two sets to one. This was somewhat of a surprise, as Mrs. Denny has been showing remarkably fine tennis in this tournament, having defeated Miss E. R. Sears yesterday. Miss Cunningham, however, gave a fine exhibition of playing in the second and third sets, after having lost the opening one with only one game to her credit.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach was forced to play her very best in order to win from Miss Rotch. The first set was a battle-royal, taking 12 games, but in the second set Miss Rotch fell off in her playing while Mrs. Barger-Wallach sustained her game to the end.

FIRST SET

Mrs. Barger-Wallach	4	3	4	4	2	7	1	6	4	3	4	4	—46	—7
Miss Rotch	2	5	2	2	4	5	4	8	1	5	1	0	—39	—5

SECOND SET

Mrs. Barger-Wallach	4	1	6	4	4	4	4	4	—31	—6
Miss Rotch	2	4	8	1	1	0	2	0	—18	—2

Miss Sears won a surprisingly easy victory over Miss Ina Kissel, allowing the New Yorker only three games in the two sets. It was expected Miss Sears would win, but not by such a wide margin. Miss Gwendoline Brandon continued her fine tennis and won her match in straight sets. The summary:

SINGLES—Fourth Round

Miss Alice Cunningham, Boston, defeated Mrs. Clarence Denny, Boston, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport, defeated Miss Edith Rotch Boston, 7—5, 6—2.

Miss Evelyn Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Ina Kissel, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Gwendoline Berndon, defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

Much progress was also made in the women's doubles section of play this morning and tonight will find it brough down to the semi-final round. Mrs. H. H. Smith and Mrs. A. A. Shurtleff had to play three sets before they were able to secure a place in the third round by defeating Mrs. M. T. Hazen and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Second Round

Mrs. H. H. Smith and Mrs. A. A. Shurtleff defeated Mrs. M. T. Hazen and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Ina Kissell defeated Miss Adele Bull and Miss Jane Rowson, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. S. M. Felton and Miss Alice Cunningham defeated Mrs. Clarence Denny and Miss Marion Homans, 7—5, 6—2.

Third Round

Miss Edith Rotch and Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Miss Frances Witherbee and Miss Leslie Bancroft, 6—4, 6—3.

First and second round matches were played in the mixed doubles Tuesday afternoon, and as a result Miss E. R. Sears and R. N. Williams, 2d, will play Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Craig Biddle this afternoon in the feature match. Both combinations came through in straight sets. Other favorite pairs to advance were Miss Ina Kissel and N. W. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Edith Rotch and R. C. Seaver, the last named pair having eliminated Miss Brandon and F. E. Fennessy in a three-set contest. The summary:

MIXED DOUBLES

First Round

Miss Marion Fenno and I. C. Wright defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and partner by default.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Butler defeated Miss Adele Bull and H. B. Shaw, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Alice Cunningham and G. G. Browne defeated Miss Florence Ballin and W. S. MacElroy, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Alice Thorndike and A. N. Reggio defeated Mrs. H. H. Smith and J. W. Wheeler, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Second Round

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein and J. A. Pfaffman, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and H. C. Johnson defeated Miss L. W. King and W. Kimball by default.

Miss Ina Kissel and N. W. Niles defeated Miss Frank and J. S. Myers, 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Eleonora Sears and R. N. Williams 2d defeated Miss Jane Rowson and Dr. W. A. Bradford, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Craig Biddle defeated Margaret Bretz and H. B. Bretz, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Edith Rotch and R. C. Seaver defeated Miss Gwendolen Brandon and F. E. Fennessy, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

MITCHELL TO COACH THIS FALL

Capt. G. E. Abbot '17, will call out candidates for the Harvard varsity baseball team within a week and it is expected that fall practice will continue as long as possible with all candidates not trying for football reporting. A team will be formed later in the season to play games with various nines in this vicinity. Head Coach Fred Mitchell will be in charge of the fall work although it is not expected that he will be coach in the spring as he has signed a contract with the Boston Nationals.

HARVARD SQUAD TO HAVE ANOTHER HARD SCRIMMAGE

Coach Leary Plans Drill for Crimson Football Candidates This Afternoon

Another hard scrimmage has been mapped out by Field Coach L. H. Leary for the Harvard varsity football candidates on Soldiers field this afternoon. Tuesday found the candidates being given their first scrimmage work of the week. Previous to the scrimmaging a half hour was spent by the coaches in giving the men individual instruction in offensive and defensive tactics, running through signals, kicking and running down under punts, following which the second team was brought in for a hard 60-minute scrimmage, in which the varsity team scored four touchdowns to none for the seconds. The plays were run in quick succession. Substitutions were many.

Receiving the ball on the kick-off, team A took it straight down the field from their 25-yard line in a series of powerful rushes, Casey carrying it over the line for the first touchdown. Taylor kicked the goal. The seconds, receiving the ball on the next kick-off, were unable to effect a steady advance and were forced to punt, giving the varsity the chance to begin a second rush for the goal line. Thacher was substituted for Hitchcock, who had started in the team A backfield, and a few minutes later Horween and Minot went in for Bond and Casey. Thacher secured the second score on a line play and Taylor kicked the second goal.

The varsity team was then given the ball on her own 20-yard line, and again succeeded in forcing the seconds back for a third score, Horween carrying the ball over and kicking the goal. Horne and Burnham were sent in for Horween and Thacher, and the team was put back on the 20-yard line to repeat the same tactics, Horne securing the fourth tally and kicking the goal.

Another addition was made to the virsity squad when G. B. Woods '19, an end on the second squad, was taken up to the first.

Twenty new freshmen joined the 1920 football squad yesterday afternoon, raising the total to 94 candidates. So far Coaches W. Rollins '16 and O. G. Saxon '14 have not given the men any very hard workouts, but have kept them at work in the more rudimentary forms of practice—falling on the ball, charging, waddling, starts, etc. A squad of a dozen kickers is working out under the direction of the coaches but although there are some promising punters, no one has yet developed any degree of certainty on a drop or placement kick.

OUIMET LOW AT BRETTON WOODS

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Francis Ouimet made the Bretton Woods golf course in 69 Tuesday afternoon. This put him within one stroke of the record, now held by J. E. Mackrell, professional of the local club, and R. F. Mundy of Ardsley, who set the amateur mark Aug. 4 last. The Woodland player paired with T. N. Logan of Lynn.

Both golfers will remain here until tomorrow. A large gallery followed the players.

WILDER NAMES BAY STATE TEAM

H. H. Wilder, secretary of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Golf Association, has named the state golf team to compete in the Lesley cup competition at The Country Club Friday and Saturday as follows:

C. M. Amor, R. W. Brown, W. C. Chick, B. W. Estabrook, R. R. Gorton, J. P. Guilford, L. B. Paton R. de Z. Pierce, S. K. Sterne, H. H. Wilder, P. W. Whittemore and F. J. Wright, Jr.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Boston	87	60	.592	.681
Chicago	86	64	.573	.588
Detroit	85	66	.563	.651
New York	76	71	.517	.452
St. Louis	78	73	.517	.422
Cleveland	76	74	.507	.378
Washington	73	73	.500	.556
Philadelphia	33	113	.226	.276

RESULTS YESTERDAY

No games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.

POST-GRADUATES INELIGIBLE

WASHINGTON, Pa. — Washington and Jefferson College authorities announced Tuesday that a ruling had been placed in effect which bars all post-graduate students from participating in varsity athletics. J. A. Boettner, a regular for three years under Robert Folwell, who had returned to college to do some special work, and had joined the football squad, will be lost as a result. He would have been an unusually valuable man this season.

RUMSON DEFEATS WHIPPANY

RUMSON, N. J.—In the final polo match of the season at the Rumson Country Club the Rumson four defeated the Whippany team Tuesday by the score of 11 goals to 6, for the cups donated by G. J. Waters. The visiting team was shut out in four of the eight periods of play. For Rumson W. S. Jones, Jr., and H. S. Borden played an exceptionally strong game. Jones scoring five goals and Borden four.

MEDFORD TEAM ROUNDING INTO FORM RAPIDLY

Head Coach Mansfield and Assistant Coach Brawley Have Few Veterans to Work With

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass.—Head Coach James Mansfield and Assistant Coach Edward Brawley of the Medford high school football squad are making rapid progress in bringing the team into shape to meet the schedule of fall games, and they believe that they will be able to bring out a strong team to represent the school this fall in the race for the Suburban league championship. The lack of seasoned and experienced men has been felt heavily this season, however, and this is the great problem that faces the coaches.

There is no lack of candidates, as an unusually large squad reported for practice when the call was issued, and for this reason the outlook is fairly bright. The school is also fortunate in securing Brawley to assist Coach Mansfield, and it is expected that the school will do at least as well as last year, when Medford finished second in the league race, and every effort will be made to land the school in first place this fall.

Edward Larkin, one of the best all round linemen and guards in the state, is captain of the Medford team this season, and he will be the mainstay of the team, as he was last year. He was the best player on the team last fall, and has improved considerably, showing excellent form so far at practice. Edward Seitz, a veteran halfback, will be the mainstay of the backfield.

Charles Donnellan, a substitute last year, is the most likely looking candidate for quarterback. There are a number of boys out for this position, but no one, up to the present time, has been showing form that would gain the position over Donnellan. Philip Sanford, who started out last year as a regular but was forced to remain out of the game the greater part of the season, is out for a backfield position, and will probably make the team. The rest of the positions will be filled by new men, and there are several showing up well for each.

BRAVES DEFEAT PITTSBURGH IN MORNING GAME

The Boston Braves brought their National league season of 1916, so far as Boston is concerned, to a close this morning, when they defeated the Pittsburgh Nationals on Braves field by a score of 1 to 0.

The game was a great pitcher's battle between Tyler of Boston and Cooper of Pittsburgh, and the Boston man had much the better of the argument, as he held the visitors to three hits, while Boston made eight off Cooper.

Boston scored the only run of the game in the eighth inning, when Konetchy received a base on balls, went to second on a single by Smith, advanced to third on a sacrifice fly to center field by Fitzpatrick, and scored on a single by Magee. Up to the eighth inning Maranville was the only player on either team to get as far as second base. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1x	—1	8	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	0

Batteries—Tyler and Blackburn, Gowdy; Cooper and W. Wagner. Umpires, Quigley and Byron.

HARD SCRIMMAGE FOR TUFTS MEN

MEDFORD, Mass. — Doane went through the center of the second team line for the first touchdown of the season by the varsity eleven of Tufts College Tuesday, after the two football teams had played for nearly half an hour up and down the field. Frequent fumbles by both teams kept the ball near the center of the field until Wescott finally broke away for about 30 yards around left end, being stopped by Jeffry on the five-yard line.

The scrimmage was the hardest that has been given, lasting for nearly an hour, the varsity scoring two touchdowns. The open game was the feature of the practice, the varsity time and again getting away long forwards that were good for from 30 to 50 yards. Wescott was passing the ball on an average of 35 yards, but Sanborn and Jochim, the two ends, were always waiting for the ball. These men are playing a fine game.

GRAHAM WINS IN GREENWICH GOLF

GREENWICH, Conn.—The play-off of a triple tie in the qualifying round of the first 16 at the annual invitation golf tournament of the Greenwich Country Club Tuesday resulted in a victory for S. J. Graham of Greenwich with a score of 75. H. K. Kerr of Greenwich was second with 80 and R. M. Lewis of Wykagyl did not finish. Monday all three made 36 holes in 153.

The important matches in the first 16 were: H. J. Topping, Greenwich, defeated H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 1 up; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, defeated G. C. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 6 up and 5 to play; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated W. P. Seeley, Brooklawn, 2 up and 1 to play; Grant Peacock, Princeton, N. J., defeated V. K. Hilton, Greenwich, 2 up.

ENTRIES GIVEN FOR NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Sixty Women to Start in United States Amateur Title Golf Play at Belmont Springs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sixty women have entered the United States amateur golf championship tournament of 1916 which is scheduled to start next Monday on the links of the Belmont Springs Country Club, Waverly, Mass., according to announcement made Tuesday evening by H. F. Whitney, secretary of the United States Golf Association.

While the 1915 champion, Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, is not among those who will compete, there are a number of well-known women golfers who have entered. Among them are: Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn, Conn., a former national champion; Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh, who, when Miss D. I. Campbell of North Berwick, Eng., won the national title here in 1909 and 1910, in addition to which she won the British women's championship in 1909 and 1911 and also held the Canadian honor for one year, and Mis F. C. Osgood of Brookline.

Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, Ga., who was a semi-finalist last year and who has won the southern championship twice and last Saturday defeated Mrs. Vanderbeck in the final for the Berthellyn cup at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club by 3 and 1, is another who will try for the title, and she is regarded by many as a big favorite to win. Mrs. G. M. Martin of England, who was runner up to Miss Campbell in 1910, will again try for the title, and so will Mrs. F. C. Letts, Cincinnati, the western woman champion, and Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Chicago, who was beaten by Mrs. A. H. Jackson in the final round for the 1914 championship and who won the women's western title last year. Another English player, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, the eastern champion, who was the runner-up for national honors last year, has entered from the Taconic Golf Club, Williamstown, Mass. Other aspirants for the title are Miss Laurie Kaiser, Flossmoor, Ill., runner-up in this year's western championship; Miss Mildred Caverly, the Philadelphia champion; Mrs. C. F. Fox, Philadelphia, and Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, N. Y., a metropolitan champion and a finalist in the national tournament of 1913. The pairings follow:

Mrs. C. F. Rowley, Oakley C. C., and Miss Grace Semple, St. Louis C. C.

Mrs. J. V. Hurd, C. C. of Pittsburgh, and Miss Edith Cheseborough, Burlingame C. C.

Miss L. G. Witherbee, Port Henry C. C., and Mrs. J. W. Douglass, Westmoreland C. C.

Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook G. C., and Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Piping Rock Club.

Mrs. L. V. Hecksher, Piping Rock Club, and Mrs. C. F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley.

Mrs. Ralph Hammer, Flushing C. C., and Miss D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill G. C.

Miss Eleanor Allen, Oakley C. C., and Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley.

Mrs. J. H. Papham, San Antonio C. C., and Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia C. C.

Miss F. C. Osgood, Brookline C. C. and Miss Laurie Kaiser, Flossmoor C. C.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Taconio G. C., and Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Summerville G. C.

Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlantic A. C., and Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn C. C.

Mrs. H. A. Knox, Oxford C. C., and Mrs. C. L. B. Metcalf, Agawam Hunt Club.

Miss A. A. Neilson, Woodland G. C., and Mrs. S. Well, Fairview C. C.

Mrs. Richard C. Payson, Portland C. C., and Miss Marjorie Wingate, Commonwealth G. C.

Mrs. E. C. Barrows, Portland C. C., and Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr., Boston.

Mrs. A. K. Clarke, Winchester, C. C., and Miss E. M. Campbell, Philadelphia C. C.

Miss P. W. Swan, Patnuck G. C., and Mrs. P. L. Lewis, Winchester C. C.

Mrs. S Frisbie, Cherry Valley, and Miss Alice Sargent, Brookline C. C.

Mrs. G M. Martin, Stoke Pogis, England, and Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Ravisloe C. C.

Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol, and Miss E. B. Chandler, Huntingdon Valley.

Miss Ruth Hichborn, Lexington G. C., and Miss Constance Robertson, Knollwood C. C.

Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood C. C., and Mrs. John Shepard, Jr., Belmont Spring C. C.

Miss Ernestine Peace, Skokie C. C., and Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Brae-Burn C. C.

Mrs. P. M. Shaw, Englewood C. C., and Mrs. E. A. Randall, Portland C. C.

Countess Mildren von Holstein, Huntingdon Valley C. C., and Mrs. Milton Herold, Philmont C. C.

Mrs. Charles Braffett, Hinsdale C. C., and Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae-Burn.

Miss E. Sherburn, Belmont Spring C. C., and Mrs. F. C. Lett, Cincinnati G. C.

Mrs. Daniel Simonds, Worcester G. C., and Mrs S. A. Herzog, Fairview C. C.

Mrs. T. Hucknell, Forest Hills G. C., and Mrs. E. W. Daley, Oakley C. C.

Miss F. D MacCarthy, Woodland G. C., and Miss Mildred Smith, Evanston G. C.

KEITH WINS TENNIS TITLE AT BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass.—Gerald Keith, winner of the open lawn tennis tournament at the Y. M. C. A. a month ago, repeated his performance at the Brockton Country Club Tuesday when he won the final match for the club championship from M. Paul, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. Paul had previously won in the semifinals from Kenneth Loheed, 6—1, 3—6 and 6—1, and Keith had defeated C. W. Burrill, 6—0, 6—2. By winning the club championship Keith becomes the possessor of the H. C. Keith cup.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis 9, Louisville 2.
St. Paul 10, Kansas City 4.
Toledo 10, Columbus 8.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Los Angeles 4, Salt Lake 3.
San Francisco 5, Oakland 1.
Portland 3, Vernon 2.

RANGERS AND CELTIC ARE IN FIRST PLACE TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—As a result of three Saturday matches, up to and including Sept. 2, the two Glasgow Association football teams, Rangers and Celtic, have already drawn one point ahead of the other clubs in the Scottish league. Their latest opponents were Dumbarton and Ayr United respectively. The former had to submit to a 6 goal to 0 defeat at the hands of the Rangers, while Ayr, after keeping the Celtic forwards at bay for the biggest part of the game, finally lost by the only goal of the match. Third Lanark and Falkirk in opposition to one another had to content themselves with a draw, thereby dropping a point in the league table. The score was one goal each. Airdrieonians are now level with these two clubs as a result of a 3-2 win over the Hearts, who have lost all the three matches of this season.

Queens Park, the amateur club, placed another win to their credit by beating Raith Rovers by 3-1. Greenock Morton, after their surprising form the week before, overcame Partick Thistle by 3-2, two penalty kicks aiding them very materially. Ferguson, the Motherwell center, in spite of attentions of opposing backs, as a result of his reputation for sharpshooting, managed to find the net three times for his club against Dundee. Stewart scored also, and the final result was 4-2.

Only two matches were drawn. Aberdeen and St. Mirren scored one each, as did Clyde and Kilmarnock. Hibernians scored 4 against Academicals 3, leaving the league up to date as follows:

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

	Pld	W	L	Drn	Goals F	Ag	Pts
Rangers	3	3	0	0	12	1	6
Celtic	3	3	0	0	9	2	6
Falkirk	3	2	0	1	8	1	5
Third Lanark	3	2	0	1	4	1	5
Airdrieonians	3	2	0	1	7	4	5
Clyde	3	1	0	2	3	2	4
Morton	3	2	1	0	8	7	4
Queens' Park	3	2	1	0	4	3	4
Hamilton Acad.	3	1	1	1	6	5	3
Kilmarnock	3	1	1	1	4	4	3
Aberdeen	3	1	1	1	3	3	3
Motherwell	3	1	1	1	7	7	3
Hibernians	3	1	1	1	6	7	3
Partick Thistle	3	1	2	0	5	5	2
Dumbarton	3	1	2	0	2	8	2
St Mirren	3	0	2	1	3	8	1
Raith Rovers	3	0	2	1	3	11	1
Dundee	3	0	3	0	2	8	0
Hearts	3	0	3	0	5	9	0
Ayr United	3	0	3	0	0	5	0

Two points for a win; one point for a draw.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Brooklyn	89	57	.610	.534
Philadelphia	87	57	.604	.586
Boston	83	58	.589	.542
New York	81	62	.566	.462
Pittsburgh	65	85	.433	.473
Chicago	65	85	.433	.458
St. Louis	60	90	.400	.470
Cincinnati	57	93	.380	.476

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Boston 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2.
New York 6, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at New York.

BRAVES WIN TWO MORE

The Boston Braves again won a double-header from the Pittsburgh Nationals Tuesday afternoon, taking the first game 3 to 0 and the second 2 to 1. Nehf and Allen pitched for the winners and both showed good form and were given fine support. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	x	—3	8	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	2

Batteries, Nehf and Gowdy; Evans and Schmidt. Quigley and Byron. Time, 1h. 35m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	7	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	4	2

Batteries, Allen and Gowdy; Jacobs and W. Wagner. Time, 1h. 43m.

BROOKLYN 4, CHICAGO 1

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	x	—4	6	0
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	1

Batteries, Pfeffer and Meyers; McConnell and Wilson. Umpires, Rigler and Eason. Time, 1h. 50m.

PHILADELPHIA 3, CINCINNATI 2

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	7	1	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2	8	2

Batteries, Demaree and Killifer; Knetzer and Wingo, Huhn. Umpires, Klem and Emslie. Time, 1h. 35m.

GIANTS CONTINUE TO WIN

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	x	—6	15	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	8	2

Batterie, Salee and McCarty, Kocher; Watson, Williams and Snyder. Umpires, O'Day and Harrison. Time, 1h. 35m.

LONG PRACTICE WORKOUT GIVEN DARTMOUTH MEN

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth College football practice Tuesday was featured by an hour and a half line scrimmage using a shadow backfield in order to find out what men are best fitted for certain positions. It is the problem of the coaches to make a line. None of the men are very heavy and most of them are slow.

There was an apparent improvement at quarter and more speed in the backfield. Greater distances were gained and fewer faults were made by the tackles.

Sidney Holbrook showed considerable improvement at quarter and Cannell played well on the other team. The backfield worked well, although substitutes were used. One touchdown was made during the scrimmage by Cousens and Barrows kicked the goal.

The coaches worked on the idea of getting a quick start with the backfield and insisted that the line get the offensive and defensive charge.

In order to overcome the faults of Saturday's game a long signal drill was held.

The first scrimmage of the season was the order for the freshman squad Tuesday. The line work was ragged. There seems to be a scarcity of tackles and the quarterback need rounding into shape. Among those out for the team are W. Anderson, L. H. Blaine, J. E. Blaine, L. H. Birch, Charles Carley, W. G. Carr, Jr., Lawrence Clarkson, Allan Cate, J. Colburn, W. H. Dale, D. H. Eaton, T. B. Davidson, R. R. Eadey, R. C. Elliott, F. A. Frazier, Harry Gortner, G. Green, T. Green, E. C. Greene, D. G. Harris, Charles Hopkins, R. G. Hatch, E. F. Hasbrook, J. E. Hill, E. V. Hansen, R. K. Jones and G. R. Loehr.

FINE SHOWING BY YALE VARSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's football practice quickened Tuesday afternoon and Coach T. A. D. Jones' men had their best afternoon of the season. The work of the varsity went off without any mistakes except when the first team was stopped on the scrub 5-yard line.

Aside from this the scrubs did little and were unable to gain consistently. On the other hand, the varsity scored four times, Jacques, Waite and Neville each scoring. Smith, quarterback, caught a kickoff on his own 20-yard line and dashed 80 yards for a touchdown through the entire scrub eleven. He was tackled several times, but threw off his tacklers.

Harry LeGore may be out of the game Saturday with Carnegie. Sheldon, the veteran tackle, played for the first time and was succeeded by Taft after working about 20 minutes. Another pair of ends were tried, Gates returning to the play after being absent a week, while Church was given the right end. Hobbs returned to the coaching squad.

The line-up was as follows: Gates l.e., Taft l.t., Black l.g., Vorys c., Carter r.g., Baldridge r.t., Church r.e., Smith q.b., Neville l.h.b., Waite r.h.b., Jacques f.b.

PICKUPS

Twenty-two straight for the New York Giants, and they have another game with St. Louis this afternoon.

The Boston Braves keep right on winning, and yesterday gained half a game on Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

Philadelphia had to show championship baseball yesterday in order to win from Cincinnati. It was a ninth-inning rally by which they tied the score and then won.

The Harvard varsity baseball candidates are fortunate in being able to have Fred Mitchell coach them this fall. He should get them in splendid shape for an early start next spring.

The Chicago Nationals have drafted Third Baseman Charles Deal from the Kansas City American association club. Deal was a member of the Boston Nationals in 1914, when they won the world's championship, and the next year jumped to the St. Louis Federals.

There are two games scheduled for the American league today, and both are in the East, the Red Sox meeting New York at Fenway park with Washington playing at Philadelphia. Chief interest will be centered in the Boston game, and a victory for the Red Sox will just about settle the championship.

VETERANS OUT FOR BACKFIELD AT BRUNSWICK

Bowdoin College Expects to Have Light and Fast Eleven on Gridiron This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin is having another year of Harvard coaching for its eleven, and a good-sized squad has been working out under Coach A. J. Weatherhead, Jr. The line has lost by graduation four of the heaviest men, including Capt. G. W. Leadbetter '16, but the backfield retains practically all of its fast material, and several promising freshmen have been revealed. The team will be lighter than that of 1915, but it has become accustomed to the Haughton tactics and a successful season is predicted.

The ends are the strongest position in the line. B. P. Bradford '17, the baseball captain, played a fast game at right end last year, and has been showing up well this fall. A. B. Chapman '17 and C. R. Foster '17 both made the varsity in their freshman and sophomore years, but were not out for football last season, and both are excellent end men. A. G. Drummond '20 is one of the most promising freshmen, having played at end for four years at the Abbot school. K. G. Stone '17 has played center the past two years, but will probably be shifted to guard and will be replaced at center by R. T. Small '19. The heaviest and most likely candidates for the other guard position are H. A. Young '18 and J. H. Kern '19. The tackles will probably prove the weakest point, as there is only one veteran tackle on the squad, J. C. Oliver '17. A. McNaughton '17 played left guard in the first game.

In the backfield there is a contest for quarter. Capt. S. N. Shumway '17, played quarterback for two years, but did not play after the Wesleyan game last year, being replaced by F. E. Phillips '17, who played the remainder of the season. Two other candidates are W. R. Needelman '18, a transfer from the University of Maine, and C. F. Crockett '20, a freshman who played on Everett high. On account of the abundance of material at quarterback Captain Shumway will probably play halfback this season. B. W. Bartlett '17, and R. H. Peacock '18, are two fast veteran backs, who will be prominent on the team this fall.

One of the best men in the entering class is G. E. Cushman '20, who was at Phillips Andover Academy last year. He and Drummond were the only freshmen taken to the opening game at Middlebury. The other halfbacks who will probably be used this season are P. H. Cobb '17, P. S. Turner '19, and W. W. Curtis '20.

The season promises to be a successful one. The two hardest games of the season will come at the very end. Bowdoin will play Holy Cross in Portland Nov. 11 and the annual Tufts game will be played in Medford Nov. 18. This is the first time in a number of years that Bowdoin will play Holy Cross, and the game will come at the end of the state series. Bowdoin should be well matched with Amherst and Wesleyan for the first two games in October.

DRIVERS PREPARE FOR BIG RACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Practice for the Astor cup race on Saturday was continued Tuesday at Sheepshead Bay speedway by the drivers of the 37 cars entered. They are tuning up for the elimination trials tomorrow, which the 32 fastest cars will survive. Every car must show at least 90 miles an hour for a lap—two miles—at the speedway. Judged from the pace displayed so far most of the cars to qualify will do better than 100 miles an hour. There are a dozen of the racers that can do from 103 to 106 miles an hour.

HARVARD STARTS SOCCER

Harvard's varsity and freshman soccer football season will start this afternoon when the first practice will be held for both teams on Soldiers' field. Coach Burgess will again resume his duties as director of the varsity team, which under the leadership of Capt. O. G. Daly '17 promises to meet with success.

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NEW YORK DAHLIA EXHIBIT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At least 1500 varieties of dahlias were exhibited at the opening of the dahlia show at 25 West Thirty-ninth street by the American Institute and the American Dahlia Society. Dahlias raised by commercial and amateur gardeners were sent from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, California, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey and New York. The exhibition will be continued today and Thursday.

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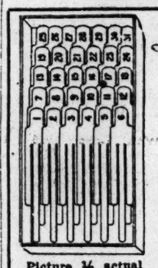

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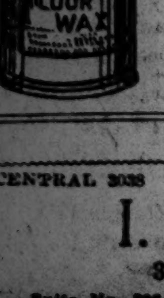

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Big Houses Draw Upon Whole World's Material

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An interview with Monsieur Joseph, one of the best known designers of the beautiful embroideries produced today, at his London branch, proved interesting. The wealth of originality shown in the designs which appear season after season with unfailing regularity, the beauty of coloring and the exquisitely delicate skill of the handiwork, has often caused wonder. These examples are first submitted to the great houses producing models for the following season; each designer making his own choice from many lovely patterns, thus preserving a distinctive individuality in the models for which they are used.

Frequently, too, the skilled knowledge acquired through years of training and research is found indispensable to the artistic completion of some particular color scheme; the artist working in jewels and silks, gathering up and focusing, as it were, the general idea expressed in the lines and colorings of the original model. A description of some of the ways in which ideas are gained for designing this beautiful work may be of interest.

Every house exclusively devoted to producing embroideries has its own artist, who is responsible for every different design in the hundreds of examples sent out by a house of this standing. Some months before the commencement of each season, the artist begins to search for a starting point from which to evolve new designs, and it generally begins among the treasures to be found in museums.

The scroll work of old iron gates, the line taken by a bit of carving, some unexpected twist in a cornice, will reappear later on, elaborated and artistically worked out, in a beautiful jeweled trimming or silk passementerie. Again, old pictures and prints, as well as historical books, contain many an idea which can be made use of, the form of lettering or the margin itself sometimes providing the inspiration.

A well known dressmaker in London laid the foundation of many future successes by observing, while staying in her cottage at Trianon, the curious little twists and swirls of ribbon and flower wreaths adorning some of the gowns seen in the picture galleries of Versailles. This particularly dainty and attractive way of manipulating ribbon had always been there, but till then no one had thought of applying it to the frocks of today. The most ordinary objects of everyday use are, in this way, being used as the foundation for beautiful work. For instance, the iron molding placed around an ordinary fireplace, though in itself quite ugly, has been known to furnish the groundwork for a jet cabochon embroidery in black and white, quite perfect in its way, worked out on a groundwork lattice of tiny, scintillating crystals. Again, the pattern of a carpet will be turned to account, and, in one case, the hang of a curtain seen while watching a play gave the key for a particular scheme of embroidery.

China and its wonderful decoration has, of course, always been used both for form and color, and the varieties of distinct ideas capable of being turned to account are almost endless. Events, which are taking place in the world, often have a noticeable influence on the manner in which, perhaps unconsciously, the beauty of clothes is enhanced. To give one instance out of many, at a time when general interest was more than usually centered on the Balkan States, the national colors and those generally seen in native garments were observed to dominate the most representative embroideries of that year, both in coloring and in quaint design; for the chief characteristics in Balkan work itself, such as curiously-shaped beads and cabochons wrought in silk, were added to the vivid coloring.

In fact, the centers of industry practically draw upon the whole world for material in which to express beauty. Sometimes the natural rhythm of line and color in the embroideries done by the native inhabitants of any primitive country, such as Burma, is so good that it cannot be improved upon, and is therefore used as a model, just as it stands.

When one thinks of the many wonderful colorings reproduced in this work of jeweled and silk embroidery, it is difficult to particularize, for the exquisite tints of jewels themselves, as well as flowers and butterflies, are reproduced with marvelous skill and carried out with perfect artistic perception.

In the model sketched, one of the more simple designs is shown, worked out in black and white crystal, the rainlike working of minute jet and crystal beads, accentuated by the jet border, being most effective, while the delicate tracery of the cobweb design in black and white is new and distinctive.

Another of these overgowns, almost a complete toilette in itself, was carried out in exquisite shades of opal, the more usually seen pink and opalescent stone melting into touches of flame, combined with the rarer black opal of Australia. These two, in all their varying tints, were wonderfully blended on a ground of cobweb crystal, which, when seen in the light, gave all the elusive beauty of a spider's web sparkling in the sun of an early morning. This overgown, if used over a soft gray Georgette gown, would be a particularly beautiful garment.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Frock trimmed with design in crystal beads

The Opportunities for the Demonstrator

The demonstrator of new goods is always with us in the department stores and other shops, but often we pass her by, thinking of her merely as a clerk taken away from her usual work for that task. This is not usually the case. The work of showing to advantage new wares is one that requires special training on the part of the person who undertakes the task. It has in it large possibilities in advancement along this line, and often leads into the position of buyer for a department. The work is well remunerated, and is usually pleasant, as it takes the worker from city to city, sometimes even from one coast to another.

A successful demonstrator recently told of her success, and how she achieved it. "I always have found that, to succeed in any occupation, it is necessary to be courageous, patient, and pleasant. I was always interested in people. I found no one dull. I early learned that a smiling face and a deferential manner go a long way in smoothing human intercourse. Not only did I smile and meet people pleasantly, but I felt what I showed. I began as a saleswoman, going from house to house, selling simple articles which appeal to women. I worked for several years at this with ever-increasing success, going from city to city, and from state to state, meeting everywhere with interesting people. Then a firm sought me out, offering me work in showing their new wares from store to store, in different cities and states. My income was excellent, but there would have been greater success for me had I only been a better educated woman.

"A high school education will do much for a girl in such work, but a college education is far better. She needs to know history, literature, art, mathematics, to cope with the people she meets and the things she should know about her work, especially if she is going on into the buyer's field. So often she meets with people who refuse to buy, simply because they are prejudiced against the ware through some ignorant friend. This takes tact, understanding of human nature, and patience to remove. I have risen through long practice; I could have climbed higher and gone faster had I been equipped with a better education.

"I attribute my success to my thorough and painstaking efforts to know my goods and the needs of the customer. I never have induced people to buy against their judgment. A well-pleased customer is a steady customer, and mine come back to me over and over again, wherever I am as a demonstrator. I find, also, that conformity to the customs of the store in which one is working, although our hours are not confined to schedule, makes better feeling with the floorwalkers and clerks. A demonstrator is the recipient of all kinds of human history and can be of great help to customers and clerks. She is, in a way, an outsider to the clerks, and therefore they are freer to come to her with their problems. In fact, the work has such possibilities in every line for service, for advancement in work, for varied and interesting information and study, that, to the young woman with tact, education, and fondness for people, there is an opening in this occupation that is not as yet being fully appreciated."

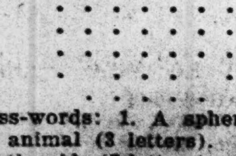
CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

An Escape from the Castle

When you visit old Edinburgh Castle the guide will point out to you the Argyll tower, named after two Argylls, father and son, both of whom were imprisoned there during the troubled times of religious difficulties in Scotland. Underneath the Argyll tower is an archway known as the "Portcullis Gate," because there is still to be seen the slit in which the "pronged portcullis" hung, ready to be quickly lowered and bar the passage. The Argyll tower is very ancient, and its walls are from 9 to 17 feet thick. Walking under the "Portcullis Gate," turning a corner and mounting some steep steps, the doorway to the Argyll tower is reached. You may enter and examine the dark little room, feeling no surprise that both the Marquis of Argyll and his son made efforts to escape from its gloom.

The courage of the elder Argyll is said to have failed him at the last moment, but his son did actually make his escape in a most interesting way twenty years later. One cold and blustery winter night his stepdaughter, Lady Sophia Lindsay of Balcarres, came to pay the marquis a call. When she left the prisoner left with her, disguised as her ladyship's footman. As the way was dark and muddy, Argyll carefully held up Lady Sophia's long train. When they reached the "Outer Port" and were almost in safety a sentinel grasped the footman's arm, as though he suspected something wrong. The situation would probably have been betrayed had not the lady quickly struck the footman in the face with her muddy train, a rebuke to him for having let this fall. This seemed to assure the sentry that the lady's attendant was indeed none other than her footman; he laughed at the incident and allowed them to pass. Not many days after Argyll reached Holland and safety.

Silver Cross Puzzle



Cross-words: 1. A spherical body. 2. An animal (3 letters). 3. Pertaining to the side (7 letters). 4. To work. 5. Scolded. 6. Took food (3 letters). 7. Vehicles not used in summer.

This reads the same up and down as across.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to preceding puzzle: Diamond. 1. S. 2. Aim. 3. Armor. 4. Simiar. 5. Moldy. 6. Ray. 7. R.

Cheese Fondue

One tablespoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of flour, ½ cup of milk, 3 ounces of grated cheese, a pinch of salt, a pinch of cayenne, 3 eggs.

Make a cream sauce of the butter, flour and milk. When smooth, add cheese, seasoning, and yolks of eggs, well beaten. Remove from the fire, beat the whites of the eggs stiff, and add them to the cheese mixture. Bake in a moderate oven.

Chocolate Cake

Mix together 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of butter, and add ½ cup of milk. Stir into this mixture 2 cups of flour and 2 teaspoons of yeast powder. Grate 5 squares of chocolate; mix with it 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of milk, yolk of 1 egg. Boil until quite smooth; then add it to the cake batter, when it is cool, mixing all well together. Bake in jelly pans, with icing between layers.

Frugal Omelet

Beat 3 eggs well. Add 1½ tablespoons of flour, into which has been mixed ¼ teaspoon of baking powder and ¼ teaspoon of salt. This is enough for five people.

"Giving a Fig for It"

Whoever first declared that he or she "wouldn't give a fig for it"—whatever it might be—surely could not have learned to appreciate this luscious southern fruit, capable of so many variations and fitting so pleasantly into many menus.

In the South, fresh figs, or raw figs, are considered much better than the dried ones which are packed and sent farther north. Down there they are so fortunate as to live "beneath their own vine and fig-tree," and the fresh figs, served with cream and sugar, make a delicious breakfast dish. The taste for them has to be cultivated, however, by those not brought up to it; and for most tables the dried figs are the only acceptable ones, as well as the only available ones.

Dried figs cut into bits and mixed with cooked cereals or flaked breakfast foods serve quite as well as fresh fruit on occasion. Bits of dried figs also add an interesting flavor to a fruit salad.

Stewed figs make a delicious sauce for luncheon or to take the place of jelly in serving with meats. They are prepared as follows: Wash well unpressed dried figs; soak overnight in warm water. In the morning stew until tender in the liquid in which they were soaked. Add sugar, if necessary, and allow the liquid to evaporate until a thick sirup is formed.

Baked Figs—Wash well and soak over night, in just enough water to cover, ½ pound of dried whole figs. In the morning add ½ cup of sugar, ½ tablespoon of butter, the juice of 1 lemon, a grating of nutmeg, and bake 1 hour in a moderate oven.

A steamed fig pudding may be made as follows: To 2½ cups of flour, sifted with 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 teaspoon each of ginger, cinnamon, and nutmeg, add 1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 cup of chopped suet, 1 cup of chopped figs, and 1 cup of stoned raisins. Place in molds the size of 1-pound baking powder tins. Steam 2 hours, and serve with a foamy sauce. To make this, beat the whites of 2 eggs until foamy, add 1 cup of sugar, beat well, then add 1 cup of scalded milk and the juice of one lemon. Water may be substituted for milk. To make it yellow, use the whole egg.

Fig Turnovers—Mix and sift 3 cups of flour, ¾ of a teaspoon of salt, and 4 teaspoons of baking powder. Rub 1½ tablespoons of butter into the flour; then beat 1 egg, add to it 1 cup of milk, mix and add gradually to the flour. The dough should be soft, but not wet. Turn out quickly on to a floured board, roll into a sheet a half inch thick, and cut into rounds with a biscuit cutter. Dip a knife handle into flour, press down in the center of each biscuit, making a sort of hinge; have ready 8 or 10 figs, chopped fine. Put 1 tablespoon of the fig mixture on ½ of the roll, brush over lightly with white of egg, fold the other ½ over, and press the edges well together. Bake in a quick oven 20 minutes. Serve warm, with cream or milk and sugar.

In this little special collection of fig recipes there may be included, for convenience, the following one for jellied figs, which has been previously printed. Wash 8 whole figs and cook in boiling water until the skin is tender. Drain the figs from the liquid, of which there should be ½ cup. Soften ¼ ounce of gelatine in 2 tablespoons of cold water, then dissolve in the hot liquid from the figs. Add ¼ cup of sugar, stir until dissolved and cooled somewhat, then add the juice of ½ a lemon, ¼ cup of orange juice, and strain into a shallow dish. When firm, cut in cubes. Whip ½ cup of double cream until very stiff, adding 2 tablespoons of powdered sugar and a few drops of vanilla. Place the figs in the center of a serving dish and surround with the whipped cream and the cubes of jelly, alternating cream and jelly.

Making a Jelly Bag

This is the season when many women are putting up jellies, and so the following directions for making a jelly bag are especially in order:

"Take three quarters of a yard of white flannel and make a bias bag; this is done by taking the flannel on the bias; sewing the bottom and side together to a point; cutting it even on top and hem; then sewing a string on each end of the hem," said Mme. Gesine Lembke. "In using the bag, lay a broom with one end on the back of a chair and the other end on a table; tie the bag on to the broom, in the center, so that it hangs between the table and the chair; set a bowl underneath the bag; then pour in the jelly. Pour that which runs through first back again into the bag; repeat this once or twice more until the jelly runs through clear. When all the jelly has run through, fill it into a mold and set either on ice or in a cool place."

New Dress Hangers

Just right for a young girl's wardrobe are the new painted hangers of wood. The center shows a saucy, mischievous-eyed face, painted in gay colors, and the arms are quaintly shaped supports for the frock. They are very modern and a decided novelty. The lacquer is a smooth, firm one which will not come off on the gown.

Home-Made Pork Sausage

To 1½ pints of pork, chopped fine, add 1½ pints of bread crumbs, milk enough to moisten, 1 egg, pepper and salt to taste. Mix well, make into small cakes and fry.

Beet Vinegar in Mayonnaise

Mayonnaise dressing will take on an especially appetizing flavor if it is made with the vinegar that beets have been pickled in.

Concerning Fairy or Folk Tales

Some people are fond of saying that a love of fairies encourages a child's imagination to awaken, and some even insist that belief in fairies is the test of the true child nature.

But the true child nature detects and detests everything that is not true. How many story-tellers have not heard that question, "Is that really true?" at the conclusion of the good-night tale? And, though the child may at first believe what is told him, experience soon teaches him that fairies and elves are not to be found in home, school or garden, and his respect for truth is considerably lessened. His imagination may have been excited, but an excitable imagination, unrestrained by truth, is the nursery of much infantile and adult trouble.

When modern people sentimentally bemoan the callousness of modern children towards "the fairies," it is well to remember and be grateful for the fact that modern children are opening their eyes upon a world which is rapidly emerging from superstition; the scientific demand for truth and proof is in the air, and the children refuse to take a picturesque interest in ghosts, goblins, pixies, elves or any of the other figments of malice, fear and evil which tormented their forefathers. Until their parents and guardians can supply tangible evidence of their existence, the modern child will remain skeptical.

At the same time, the folk tale or fairy tale is the most popular reading of the children, for precisely the same reason that folk song and folk dance and, for that matter, folk art (or peasant industries) retain their charm. This charm does not lie in the superstitious element, any more than the charm of the folk song lay in the coarse and brutal coloring of the ballads, now rewritten with the fragrance of country life retained and the baser elements of past ages eliminated.

At the bottom of the folk tale, there was nearly always a basis of folk-wisdom,—the perception that right-thinking and doing could bring people through all worldly, and even personal, limitations and obstacles. The stories were told by the common folk, who had to contend with every kind of material disadvantage. But they managed to grasp the essentials of existence in that hard schooling, and the greatest, simplest and most universal of folk tales, the parables, were told to them.

In the folk tales of the world, according to the standing of the nation's ethical barometer, we find certain lessons taught perpetually. Kindness is always repaid in some unexpected form or other, even when the kindly act has passed from the doer's memory; and the humblest person or creature may prove the most powerful friend in time of need. The old woman by the roadside with her burden, the old man with his stick, the traveler, the ill-treated dog or cat, even the insect in difficulties, the tired horse—all are agencies of untold good to those who befriend them, while those who pass with closed hand and heart find fortune strangely, adamantly adverse.

Again, the brothers with money, the eldest sons and heirs, who strut in confident pride, depending on, or puffed up by, their material possessions, are the losers in the supreme quest, where the younger sons, often plain, sometimes dull or slow, but always kindhearted and always poor, are assured of triumph; and, in the story's course, slow wits develop and simple common sense and trust are shown to be of greater value in predicaments than the learning of the schools. Indeed a most delicate distinction is made between intellect and intelligence. Book learning, coupled with pride and scorn, is shown to be worthless, while good cheer, a sense of humor and a kind heart invariably solve the knottiest problem presented.

Even when cruelty appears to triumph and the wicked or jealous relatives apparently wreak their will on the innocent, the latter are inevitably revenged, and usually appear more beautiful than ever.

All the laws of the pessimist, falsely termed realist, are set aside by the folk tales; the power of the world is proved powerless and good is exalted and proved triumphant in the simple home and field experience of the folk.

But, to insure this result, a mythical occult world has been invented, with malign as well as kindly purpose, and one does not want to introduce the child to it.

If we trace the fairy to its source, we find it in the Persian "peri," supposed to be descendants of the fallen angels. As there is no "p" in Arabic, the Arabs term it "feri," and the Crusaders who went to fight the Paynim wars returned with tales of the "feri" (faery) amongst their accounts of the wonders of the eastern world. In the dark ages, the "feri," took root, and in the darkest or most superstitious countries it still abides.

But, many folk tales in their original form are merely concerned with the doings of cottagers and shepherds, princes and kings, the people and their rulers; one particular plot is always popping up—that of the king who promises his daughter, with riches and high honor, to the slayer of the giant or dragon who is pestering his kingdom, and is forced to grant the reward, albeit grudgingly, to the lad who slays the offender with simple weapons. Saul, David and Goliath are perhaps the historical prototypes of these; but it is easy to see how the giants (earth-men) typify physical force with its selfishness, cruelty, stupidity and braggadocio. The giants invariably misuse their power by harrying and ravaging the countryside, and are almost invariably disposed of by some humble peasant boy.

Folk tales are essentially tales that are told and retold by every age and nation, with the coloring of their narrators' and hearers' experience. The Bun, in the Russian version of the traveling ring of dough, becomes a Bannock in the Celtic tale and a Cake in the English, but it runs through much the same adventures and meets its Fox. The ethical standards of the narrator determine the philosophy of life expressed. In some versions, the Bun or Bannock meets its end through ill luck or casual mishap; in others, folly, ignorance, or vanity bring the catastrophe to pass. In this sentimental age, the Bun (or biscuit?) has yet to hurl itself gladly down the Fox's throat in its desire to be of help; while later ages may see the clear track of the people's bread speeding headlong to be devoured through guile and greed by the animal instinct fraught with cunning. There is no saying how the folk tales will be told as the world develops.

National habits of thinking, too, are well denoted. The Sussex Cap o' Rushes wins her way back to her father's affection and position in life (via the ballroom and the master's son), through serving in a kitchen, with the aid of her deft hands and willing heart alone; but the French Cinderella has a benevolent godmother, the "marraine," who figures so importantly in the French family; and the German version presents the maiden wih sweetly cooing doves as her attendants.

So there is no reason why the teller of folk tales today should not accommodate the old stories to the times.

Material redundancy is not now associated with happiness; in fact, our too wealthy heroes and heroines of popular fiction are now being dispossessed of their superfluous goods and are free to enjoy homely life again; the sacks of pearls and bushels of diamonds, baths of pearl and thrones studded with jewels, are quite out of date; nor need they be mentioned as man's highest goal and treasure. Again, the children of today are given a camera or sketch book instead of gun or bow, and taught to stalk animals for the purpose of making friends with them instead of destroying them; the camp kit is stocked with cereals and canned provisions, and wild fruits, roots and herbs are becoming popular, so that the hunter is going out of the children's scheme of things, and love, tenderness and consideration for the rights of others, even wood beasts, are replacing the old thrills of fear, hate and danger.

Therefore the hunter and his ravages in field and forest will surely have to go out of the folk tales, and an adroit twist be given so that opportunities for the display of his courage, prowess and patience be preserved. Finally the children of the New World, wherever it has been established in colonies or states, who have the priceless privilege of living in a country free from the occult baggage, or rubbish, of the past, will surely set a better standard for the children of all countries. The Dutch Reformed Church made short work of the Indian skookums, and, if the Pilgrim Fathers brought over a witch or two amongst their theological impedimenta, they certainly did not cherish them as household treasures.

Rupert Brooke, in his "Letters from America," speaks with regret of the fact that "Even an Irishman could not see a row of little men with green caps, lepping along between the fireweed and the golden daisies, nor have the subtler fairies of England found these wilds. . . . Here one is perpetually a firstcomer—the wind cleaner than elsewhere, and every lake newborn and each day is the first day." But the beauty and truth in the world's folk tales should be discerned all the more clearly for these things, and they should continue to delight, and train in wholesome paths of honesty and kindness, the children of today.

An Impromptu Fireless Cooker

Every one has now heard of fireless cookers and of the many delightful things they make possible, and there have been directions given as to the making of one's own cooker at home. However, it remained for Mrs. Giuseppina Blanchi Geisser of Turin, Italy, to discover the way to turn a cardboard hat box into a fireless cooker. This is how it is done, according to a report in the New York Sun:

Take your strongest cardboard hat box, and make sure it is neither broken nor cracked. See that the cover shuts tight. These two conditions are absolutely essential. Fill your box with either cotton wool, sawdust or hay, well packed in and perfectly dry. Make in the middle of this mass a hollow big enough to hold your casserole, covering it up with the cotton wool, sawdust or hay—cotton wool is really the best. Put whatever you want to cook into your casserole. Boil it on the fire for from 10 to 30 minutes, according to the nature of your food, then put it in your hat box, where it will cook as in the most expensive fireless cooker. Mrs. Geisser says that you can leave it four hours without hurting the meat or stew. All the flavor is retained, for being hermetically sealed the juices are preserved. Boil the vegetables 10 to 15 minutes over the gas cooker or fire before putting into the hat box and keep them there for two hours. Potatoes should be 10 minutes on fire and one hour in hat box, she thinks, and dried chestnuts 20 minutes on fire and 2½ hours in hat box. Mrs. Geisser calculated that even with the hardest foodstuffs her system saves you from 30 to 50 per cent of firing. Food keeps hot for 10 hours in the box. The idea has so taken with Turin housewives that hundreds of families are now using it.

A local cookery school gives free lessons in the quickest way to turn hat boxes into fireless cookers. One woman discovered that the best way to close up the lid is to sew automatic buttons all around it. All fireless cookers on the market cost a lot of money. This one can be made by any practical woman for a few cents.

Chicken Pie

One chicken boned (reserve bones to make stock), ¼ pound bacon, ½ pound sausage, 1 or 2 hard-boiled eggs. Cut the chicken into joints and place on bones with an onion, 1 or 2 peppercorns, a blade of mace, and a little lemon rind. Simmer for 3 or 4 hours. Pack chicken in layers in a pie-dish along with sausage, bacon, hard-boiled eggs and seasoning; half fill with the stock.

Flaky pastry for covering: ½ pound flour, ¼ pound butter, ½ teaspoon baking powder, water, pinch of salt. Method: Mix flour and baking powder; add the butter cut in small pieces, and the salt. Make into a stiff paste with water. Form paste into a long piece; roll it out. Fold in 3 equal pieces. Turn the paste round and repeat rolling and folding 2½ times. Roll out paste a little larger than the pie-dish. Cut a strip off and line rim of pie-dish. Cover top with large piece. Make a hole in top for ventilation. Use scraps of paste to make a rose and leaves for decoration. Brush over with beaten egg. Bake in hot oven at first for half an hour. Then continue for 1½ hours in a more moderate heat.

Maple Sugar Icing for Cake

Put maple sugar into a pan with a very little water and melt on the stove. Let it come to a boil, remove, and, when cool, add the beaten whites of two eggs. Beat until very light. Cover the cake and sprinkle with almonds or English walnuts.

Macaroons

Fill patty tins with short pastry made of the following ingredients: ½ pound flour, 5 ounces butter, 1 ounce castor sugar, 1 yolk of egg, cold water. Rub butter into flour, add sugar, mix water with egg and make into stiff paste. Before baking, make a mixture for filling of the following: 1 egg, 1 yolk, 2 ounces sugar, 1 tablespoon cream, 2 ounces crushed and sieved ratafias. Beat eggs with sugar, add ratafia crumbs and cream, place a little of this mixture in the lined patty cases, then a piece of any crystallized fruit which may be liked, and then more of the mixture. Sprinkle a little sifted sugar over and bake from 25 to 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Cookies With No Butter or Eggs

Mix together 1 cup of sour milk, 1 cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon of hot water; sprinkle with sugar when rolled out, and bake very quickly. Season with grated cocanut, lemon or vanilla.

Shrimp Sauce

Half a pint white sauce made from 1 ounce butter, 1 ounce flour, ½ pint white stock, seasoning, 2 tablespoons picked shrimps.

Prawns for garnish, sprigs of parsley, 1 lemon cut in slits lengthwise.

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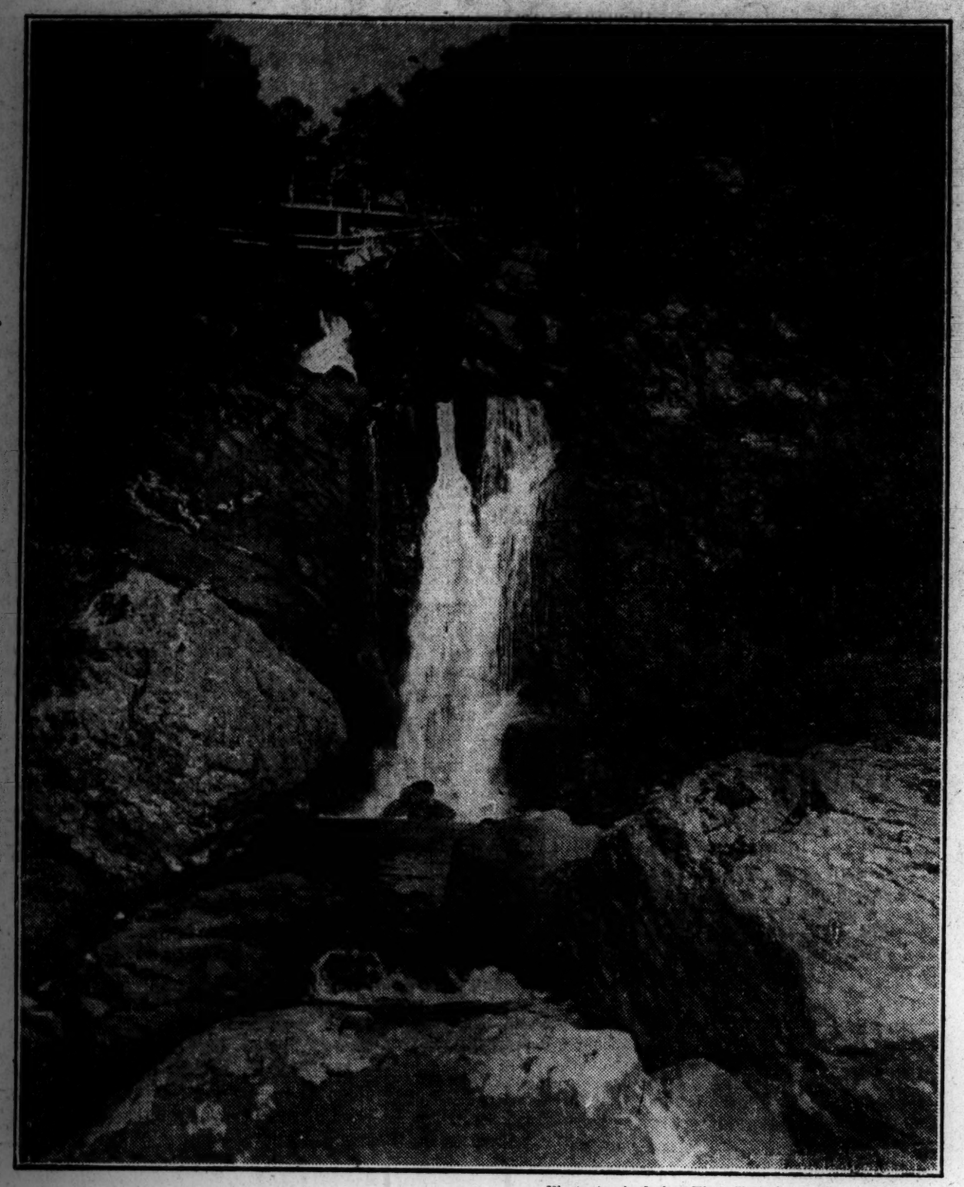

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

The Falls of Inversnaid, Loch Lomond, Scotland

Inversnaid waterfall is to be found just south of the hotel, the nearness of which has rather spoiled that natural beauty of which Wordsworth wrote half a century ago. In his day

"The cabin small,
The lake, the bay, the waterfall"

were all that charmed the poet's sense of rural simplicity and beauty, and tourists and the march of civilization had failed as yet to reach this quiet spot. Across the loch the mountains of Arrochar rear their tall heads in majestic serenity over the deep, unruffled waters, and the traveler gets many a beautiful glimpse of them as he wanders along the lochside, among the haunts of that hero of romance, Rob Roy.

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No Reservation in Christian Science

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"DIVINE Mind rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength. No reservation is made for any lesser loyalty." (Science and Health, p. 183.) In this declaration Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, restated a divine command that had been emphasized in various forms throughout the days of Israel from Moses to Christ Jesus. It is a demand made necessary by the absoluteness of Christian Science. Because Christian Science is absolute Science it can be approached only from the viewpoint of the absolute. At first glance this statement seems to overwhelm us with a sense of the impossibility of approaching God at all—a fiction of the carnal or mortal mind—but in reality it simply means that we must approach God intelligently, just, for instance, as a child approaches the great rules of mathematics through a correct, that is an intelligent, application of the law of numbers. One of the great services rendered to mankind by Mrs. Eddy was that she made it plain to us that God is Principle—not a principle, as this word is commonly used, but Principle—the Principle, in fact, of the universe, that is, of all that expresses reality, perfection and being. Many objections have been made to this use of the term Principle, most of which show that neither the absoluteness of Deity has been considered on the one hand, nor the definition of the word Principle on the other. When this is done it will be found that God and Principle are synonymous terms.

The distinguishing feature of Principle is that it cannot be displaced or modified. To attempt to do so would give us our pains for nothing. Any operation in which we use the law of numbers proves this. Yet, is not this what mankind is attempting to do with God, divine Principle? Does it not appear as if humanity had greater respect for the rule governing numbers than it has for God? This, to be sure, is the result of ignorance of God, for if God were considered on the basis of infinite Principle the vagaries about Deity would cease and the illogical belief in some other power besides God, infinite good, would collapse. To make this clearer, let us think for a moment of the rule of mathematics as representing good and the errors ignorantly made in our operations in numbers as representing error or evil. Does anyone, even for a moment, think of these errors as being a part of or as having power over the rule of mathematics? Do these errors keep us from applying this rule and solving our problems? Do we ever contemplate or study the millions of errors made in the use of numbers or fear them? Yet such a position would be no more absurd than is the belief or fear that evil is a distinct power apart from God or that there is original sin. There can be no original evil—that is, evil cannot exist as a separate entity any more than there can be original error in mathematics. "We bury the sense of infinitude," says Mrs. Eddy on page 469 of Science and Health, "when we admit that, although God is infinite, evil has a place in this infinity, for evil can have no place, where all space is filled with God." To "bury the sense of infinitude" then, is like attempting to see numbers without a rule or law, or the universe without its cause. It must be plain therefore that if we wish to depend wholly upon God and thus approach Him intelligently, we must see Him as the one infinite, divine Principle or cause of all that really is, necessarily setting aside mere sense perception as a basis of our reasoning.

If the words of Paul the Apostle are true that "in him [God] we live, and move, and have our being," man's true habitat is in the absolute—that is man lives in the consciousness that reflects infinite good, Life, Truth and Love,—but not in matter. Mankind's thinking then determines where he is and what he embodies. If his thoughts reflect Principle, then his mind or consciousness will embody good or as we find it stated in Science and Health (p. 192), "The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable." Now it should not be difficult to see that to dwell upon the absolute in our thinking, that is upon Principle, thus embodying good in our thought, will bring the apprehension and the experience of divine harmony into our life, correcting even the sense of health in our physical body. The physical body is, of course, only a mental concept. That is why it seems so quick to respond to the thoughts of which it forms a part. It is not separate from these thoughts but is one with them. How quickly, for instance, it blushes, or laughs; how quickly hunger will disappear when fright or sorrow suddenly engages the attention. Indeed the farther one looks in this direction the more one sees that there can be no other true definition of body than that it is mental, and if the body is mental, then it is only natural that it should constantly manifest the thoughts or beliefs that are apparently governing it.

Now this should help us to see how the reflection in our thought of the unlimited facts of being, that is of infinite Life, Truth, and Love, will destroy the sense of a life limited by disease—a false belief induced by sense testimony. If the belief of disease is once thoroughly eradicated from our thinking is it not a most reasonable expectation that our mental concept of body should respond and manifest good health? Because Christ Jesus held to absolute Truth, to Principle, in all of his thinking he destroyed sin, sickness and death, and this is just what the students of Christian Science are doing. In the measure according to which they hold without reservation to absolute Truth they prove sickness and sin to be unreal and they know it can be done in no other way.

Throughout the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy indicates that divine Mind, God, or Principle, is absolute and must be so received. Now it is one thing to read this book, to grasp its meaning intellectually and agree that its logic is incontrovertible, but it is quite another thing to mentally agree that this logic, this Christ, Truth, or Principle, shall be the actual constituted government of our lives. To read Science and Health with a mental reservation that refuses to let in the Christ, or Truth, is like demanding a division of Principle in our behalf—demanding that the seamless robe be divided, and this must ultimate in not perceiving Principle at all; hence there can be no demonstration. But if we are willing to relinquish all reservations and let the truth as expressed in Christian Science govern our lives then the Christ, Truth, will come to us in demonstration and in power even as we read in Revelation, "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me."

Harvest in Lombardy

"For many days there has been a hush—a sort of feeling of expectancy through all the country, which was golden as the sun itself. As we drove into the fields that first morning of the harvest, I felt," Margaret Symonds (Mrs. W. W. Vaughan) says in "Days Spent on a Doge's Farm," "but a slight difference from other days, yet the great work of the Gromboolian year had begun, and from end to end of the vast plain small sickles were changing its entire aspect."

"They work in a long, slanting line—young men and old in white canvas clothes, with here and there a blue shirt, now and then a more enormous gray felt hat. Slowly they seem to go, the round sickle taking the stalks almost tenderly, and leaving the cornflowers—intense patches of blue—amongst the stubble. There is a deadstilliness about the country and about the work. You could scarcely believe, were you not informed of the fact, that hundreds of men over hundreds of miles were spending more bushels of human energy in this season than they would be called to use for the rest of the year. Sitting in some low ditch or uncut field, you would be puzzled by one single sound—a long low cry. . . . This is the A Basso, which reminds those who know the East of the muezzin, or call to prayer, from mosques repeated through the day. Hear it once, see where it comes from, and all your life you will keep that saddening yet charming chord of Gromboolian melody within your ear, and it will bring back to your mind the scene of a Lombard harvest. As the men cut they have to stop at intervals to make a knot of straw wherewith at a later hour to bind the stacks, and it is the voice of the head reaper calling for this pause which makes the Gromboolian muezzin. All the reapers bend a little lower, then stand up and knot some heads of corn together, then go on again.

"A long low line of golden corn half laid to the ground and threaded through with a string of gray-blue men. Beyond, . . . the pale and slender campaniles of a distant village rising into the heated air like dreams. An opal midday light bathing the whole.

"But you cannot describe in solid prose the absolute fulfillment of that scene—the entire blending of the hues, the bath of sunshine combined with deepest melancholy. Words and additional adjectives are no good whatever. Not even Millet could have put the thing on canvas. Air, sun-laden air with nothing to break or disturb it. . . ."

"Only the wail of the A Basso and the small faint brush of the sickle. Sitting in the quiet loggia of the villa during the hours of work, rising at dawn to peer through shuttered windows, I have heard that cry arise from all the country round—from near the gates to far—oh, far beyond the banks of the Adige. It penetrates above the song of birds, the buzz of crickets, or the rustling wind, and tells the listener that if he is sitting idle, a great concourse of men is working there unseen amongst the fields."

A Russian Criticism of Tourgenieff

In one of his "Russian Essays" Maurice Baring relates mentioning to a small landowner in Russia a newspaper discussion as to the comparative merits of modern and ancient literature and asking him, on what side the balance of opinion would fall if a similar discussion were to be held in Russia? "'Russian literature at the present moment,' he said, 'is leaping along with the force of a strong stream, but it is impossible to point to any one author of the younger generation who is worthy to take his place side by side with the older giants.' 'But,' I asked, 'with regard to those same giants, is the general opinion the same as what it was thirty years ago? For instance, do the younger generation admire Tolstoi, Tourgenieff, Gogol, and Dostoievski as much as their fathers did, or are there people who cannot read Gogol and Tourgenieff just as in England there are people who cannot read Dickens and Thackeray?' 'The younger generation,' he answered, 'have read all the classics; they find no difficulty in doing that, and of course it is difficult to generalize on subjects which are, after all, matters of taste; but I think you will find many Russians not only the young generation who on reading or rereading Tourgenieff are acutely disappointed.'"

"'In Russia his novels are read by every schoolboy; they are generally the first grown-up books to be read by young boys and girls at school. We have all read Tourgenieff in our youth, and we have all come under his spell as a writer. But to many of us, and certainly to me when I read them now, much of the glamour has gone. The beauty of style remains. And first and foremost, I consider Tourgenieff to be a poet. . . . Besides being a poet Tourgenieff was a chronicler of his time; but he has always seemed to be more a chronicler of the atmosphere of the epoch he deals with than a portrait painter of the human beings that crowded it—I mean a portrait painter like Velasquez and not a writer of romans à clef. Of course, his characters are living, but to me they are living as the characters in Trollope's novels are living. They are people who existed in an imaginary world, and that imaginary world has the atmosphere of the Sixties. But with Tolstoi the case is different; he gives you the human beings who did actually exist. You know that what he described happened. I do not mean to say that he was a photographer, but an artist of the caliber of Velasquez; he recreated a world and made the human beings which he put into it breathe and live and speak as they actually did in real life. Tourgenieff's novels at their best are novels. One knows quite well that Smoke never happened. On the other hand, we know that the doings and sayings of Pierre, and Levin, and Natasha, and Dolly are as true as the doings of Dr. Johnson and Pepys, or as true as the sayings and doings of any of our acquaintances.'"

"'When my contemporaries and I,' Feodor Petrovitch added, 'first read the novels of Tourgenieff we were carried off our feet by the skill and magic of a new and great artist. To us it was all new. When I read him now, I admire "Poems in Prose" and "The Sportsmen's Sketches" as much as I used to do, and I am still enchanted by his incomparable style. But the matter seems hopelessly old-fashioned. Just that which seemed so new and so daring seems to me now like mahogany furniture, crinolines, Octave Feuillet, the Second Empire, and all that is what you call "Early Victorian." And nine tenths of his characters seem to me to be cliches. We know all that. We have got beyond it. What we shall never get beyond is the poet in Tourgenieff, his apprehension of certain shades and values of beauty in nature and life, and his expression of it in matchless prose.'"

Celia Thaxter's Grass and Flowers

On White island, among the Isles of Shoals, Celia Thaxter passed a happy, if unusual childhood, and her own account of it deals almost wholly with the wonderful out-of-doors. In one part of her reminiscences she says:

"In some of those matchless summer mornings when I went out to milk the little dun cow, it was hardly possible to go beyond the doorstep for pure wonder as I looked at the sea lying still, like a vast mirror, the tide drawn away from the rich brown rocks, a sail or two asleep in the calm, not a sound abroad except a few bird voices; dew lying like jewel-dust sifted over everything, diamond and ruby, sapphire, topaz, and amethyst, flashing out of the emerald deeps of the tufted grass or from the bending tops. Looking over to the mainland, I could dimly discern in the level sunshine the depths of glowing green woods, fold beyond fold of hill and valley thickly clothed with the summer's splendor. But my handful of grass was more precious to me than miles of green fields and I was led to consider every blade where there were so few. Not long ago I had watched them piercing the ground toward the light; now, how strong in their slender grace were these stems, how perfect the poise of the heavy heads that waved with such harmony of movement in the faintest breeze! And I noticed at mid-day when the dew was dry, where the tall blossoming spears stood in graceful companies, that before they grew purple, brown, and ripe, when they began to blossom, they each put out first a downy ring of pollen in tiny, yellow rays, held by an almost invisible thread, which stood out like an aureole."

"I had a scrap of a garden, literally not more than a yard square, wherein grew only African marigolds, rich in color as barbaric gold. I knew nothing of John Keats at that time—Keats, who told Severn that 'he thought his intensest pleasure in life had been to watch the growth of flowers'—but I am sure he never felt their beauty more devoutly than the little, half-savage being who knelt, like a fire worshiper, to watch the unfolding of these golden disks. When, later, the brave new world of poets was opened to me, with what power those glowing lines of his went straight to my heart,

"'Open afresh your rounds of starry folds
Ye ardent marigolds!'"

Guests

Sunflower tall and hollyhock, that wave in the wind together,
Corn-flower, poppy, and marigold, blossoming fair and fine,
Delicate sweet-peas, glowing bright in the quiet autumn weather,
While over the fence, on fire with bloom, climbs the nasturtium vine!

Quaint little wilderness of flowers, straggling hither and thither—
Morning-glories tangled about the larkspur gone to seed,
Scarlet runners that burst all bounds, and wander, heaven knows whither,
And lilac spikes of bergamot, as thick as any weed,

And oh, the bees and the butterflies, the humming-birds and sparrows,
That over the garden waver and chirp and flutter the livelong day!
Humming-birds, that dart in the sun like green and golden arrows,
Butterflies, like loosened flowers blown off by the wind in play.

Look at the red nasturtium flower, drooping, bending, and swaying;
Out the gold-banded humble-bee breaks and goes booming anew!
Hark, what the sweet-voiced fledgling sparrows low to themselves are saying,
Pecking my golden oats where the corn-flowers gleam so blue!

Welcome, a thousand times welcome, ye dear and delicate neighbors—
Bird and bee and butterfly, and humming-bird fairy fine!
Proud am I to offer you a field for your graceful labors,
All the honey and all the seeds are yours in this garden of mine. . . .

—Celia Thaxter.

Expressing the Truth

A countryman is as warm in fustian as a king in velvet, and a truth is as comfortable in homely language as in fine speech.—Spurgeon.

Bravery

Every brave man is a man of his word.—Corneille.

Beauty Seen of Humble Eyes

We see the clear untroubled skies,
We see the glory of the rose,
And laugh, nor grieve that clouds will rise
And wax with every wind that blows,
Nor that the blossoming time will close,
For beauty seen of humble eyes
Immortal habitation has
Though beauty's form may pale and pass.
—John Drinkwater.

Hearn the Professor

In Yone Noguchi's "Appreciation" of Lafcadio Hearn we read:

"I, as a Japanese, have to oppose those who rate first the enthusiasm and fire of his earlier work; it is true that it had them, but they were so scattered and often too free. And remember that we are rather spoiled children, only too glad to be admired. I believe that in his later work shone his golden light, which was old as a spring in Horai; its slowness was poetry, its reticence was a blessing. However he wrote to his friend . . . 'In this Tokyo I feel like a cicada:—I am caged and can't sing.'

"He must have noticed, himself, I am sure, after he had written such a letter, that he was wrong, and I believe that he must have been more pleased in not receiving any inspiration from without, because he would find it easier to shine out from within, as a pearl of fire colors or a firefly with a lyrical flash."

"It was entirely proper for Hearn to break away from any social organization (a 'proof of weakness—not a combination of force,' to quote his words) where one's poor little time is foolishly wasted, and to build for himself a castle of solitude and silence where nobody should be admitted. Indeed, for him 'literature was a very serious and sacred thing—not an amusement, a thing to trifle and play with.'"

"The university students uttered a deep lamentation when he was asked to resign. His distinguished personality, expressed through the emotional beauty of English literature, impressed their minds tenderly yet forcefully. It was their delight to watch his slightly bending body, under an old, large-brimmed soft hat like that of a Korean, carrying his heavy books, wrapped in a purple furoshiki. He never entered the professor's room, but walked slowly and meditatively by the lake of the university garden, and often sat on a stone by the water. . . . The students did not dare to come nearer to him lest they might disturb his solitude, but admired him from a distance as if he were some old china vase which might be broken by a single touch. But it was almost amazing to hear his clear and unreserved voice in the classroom, which made the students at once feel quite at home. I believe that he was not an unsociable man originally, but he valued his work as more important. . . . He was eloquent, and he never used any notebook as his beautiful language of appreciation was let to flow out from his heart upon an author whom he spoke of. Not long ago I had a chance to see a notebook of Kaworu Osanai, one of his former students of the university, in which I read his verbal beauty."

On the Wide Steppe

All around
The boundless waving grass-plains stretch, thick-starr'd
With saffron and the yellow hollyhock
And flag-leav'd iris flowers.
. . . for long miles,
Alive with bright green lizards,
And the springing bustard fowl,
The track, a straight black line,
Furrows the rich soil. . . .

—Matthew Arnold.

A Joshua Reynolds Portrait

My Sir Joshua is a darling. A pretty woman ("girl" I won't call her) sitting with a turtledove in her lap, while its mate is supposed to be flying down to it from a window. I say "supposed," for Sir J., who didn't know much of the drawing of birds, any more than of men and women, has made a thing like a stuffed Bird clawing down like a Parrot. But then, the color, the dove-color, subdued so as to carry off the richer tints of the dear girl's dress; and she, too, pensive, and sentimental; a Lady, as her Painter was a Gentleman. Faded as it is in the face (the Lake which he would use, having partially flown) it is one of the most beautiful things of his I have seen: more varied in color: not the simple cream-white dress he was fond of, but with a light gold-threaded scarf, a blue sash, a green chair, etc. . . .—From a letter written by Edward FitzGerald in 1869.

Understanding

What is not fully understood is not possessed.—Goethe.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1916

EDITORIALS

In the Central West

IMPARTIAL dealing with the presidential campaign in the United States will call, during its progress, for as full a recognition of the estimates and claims made by commanding officers, and by experienced observers on all sides, as the facts may seem to warrant. Mr. Hughes, having visited the politically uncertain central West, and uncovered its sentiment to a considerable degree, the managers of the Republican party and the editors of Republican newspapers are giving a large share of their attention to what they regard as favorable, and almost satisfying, indications in that quarter. Some of them are speaking with practically unqualified assurance. One observer among the correspondents accompanying Mr. Hughes puts it down as a foregone conclusion that Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, as a direct consequence of the Republican nominee's speech-making tour, will go over to the Republican party in November. These states went Democratic in 1912. The Democratic pluralities then were: Illinois, 18,570; Indiana, 119,883; Wisconsin, 33,533. In the landslide of that year the Democratic gain in the congressional representation of the three was large.

Two years later, however, as Chairman Willcox of the national Republican committee points out in his latest statement, there was a reaction. Although the tremendous Democratic majorities in the Senate and House were not overcome, they were greatly reduced. The elections of 1914 did not result in defeat for the administration, but they fell short of marking a victory. The interesting question at the present time is, whether or not there is to be a rebound from this reaction in 1916. The Democratic managers stand for the affirmative, holding that, two years ago, the Republicans exhausted the entire strength of the opposition in an effort to prove that the Democrats were not, as a party, competent to pull the country through the crises occasioned by the Mexican situation and the European war. They hold, also, that what the Democrats then had to offer as promises are now presented to the country as accomplishments. Practically the entire Wilson program, they say, has been carried out or set going, and the great mass of the people are content with it.

The Republicans take a diametrically opposite view, of course, and it is important as revealing the basis upon which they are framing their estimates. Take, for instance, Mr. Willcox's statement. The great pivotal states in 1914, the states that were certain to decide the election of 1916, went back into the Republican column, he says, and adds:

> In 1914 it was demonstrated that the split in the Republican party was not fundamental. Maine proves that that answer was correct. It is only necessary to study the returns of 1914 to find the answer to the problem of 1916. The Republican majorities of two years ago all but engulfed the Democracy, and it was the short, two-year wave that did it. The long, four-year wave is now rolling in. When it breaks in November its power will be resistless.

The Republican chairman is encouraged in his optimism by reports from that portion of the central West in which Mr. Hughes has met the people. That candidate's progress through thirty-four cities and towns of the section is pronounced, by one correspondent, "a triumph." Politicians who hitherto have been apathetic toward the Republican nominee, it is said, since he has achieved such successes in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, are working for him "harder than they have worked for any candidate in years."

The Republicans in the central West are making the most of the Maine election. They insist that in that state the issue between Hughes and Wilson was sharply defined, and that it was upon this issue that the campaign was fought. Mr. Willcox and all of his assistants have encouraged this stand. They will have it that Maine actually repudiated President Wilson, his administration, and his policies, and they are counting on a moral effect of considerable weight from insistence on this contention.

It cannot be said that the Democrats are, thus far, meeting the Republican drive that began with the opening of the Hughes tour through the central West. For the time being, without question, Republican optimism is excusable. Something like old-time enthusiasm has been aroused among the Republicans of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. Ohio, too, has given evidence of its desire to encourage the Republican standard bearer. It would be folly for the Democrats to deny that the outlook for their rivals is brighter than it was a month ago.

What the Democrats shall do toward checking the drive is at present unknown, for they have not yet even outlined their plan of campaign. The strike settlement issue is one which they might, with profit, leave to their opponents, while they turn to questions that have yet to be solved. If they entertain the belief that the campaign is not going to be contested with warmth and ability, even with intensity, by the forces behind Charles Evans Hughes, they had better abandon it without delay.

Much is being said about reaction. That is a point to be seriously considered. It is a point to be considered very carefully by the Democrats. The Republicans, apparently, have thought it over and are basing many of their calculations upon it.

Work of the Scottish Land Court

IN VIEW of the increasing prominence being given, in many countries, to all questions relating to the land, the report of the Scottish land court for the year 1915, which was issued recently, makes specially interesting reading. A rapid development of the "return to the land" movement is very generally expected, after the war, and those who have given the matter any consideration recognize the importance of effective machinery being available for dealing with any conditions which may arise. If the would-be settler on the land finds himself confronted by serious difficulties in securing access to land at home, he will, almost certainly, look to emigration to one or other of the dominions, as the solution of his difficulty. It is very essential, therefore, that if a great exodus to the dominions is to be avoided, access to the land at home should be rendered much easier than it is at present.

The report referred to shows that the Scottish land court has already done good work in this connection, and that its efforts have resulted in a considerable spread of just that system of small holdings which, it is believed, will have a rapid development on the conclusion of peace. The court has been engaged in such difficult matters as the fixing of first fair rents for landholders other than new holders; the revaluation of holdings; the fixing of first equitable rents for statutory small tenants, and the fixing of rents for new buildings authorized under compulsory orders. The statistics issued by the court are specially interesting, and each particular case cited affords a valuable view of the nature of the work accomplished. A typical instance is the case of holdings. During the year, the court fixed the first fair rent for 430 holdings in different counties. These holdings extended to 5060 acres arable, 6102 acres outrun in individual occupancy, 28,828 acres of township pasture, and 59,093 acres of general common pasture. The old rent for these holdings amounted to £3695, and the fair rents to £2748, the reduction being thus approximately 25½ per cent.

It is seen, therefore, that the machinery for adjustment of these matters is already prepared. No doubt, in order to render it effective in dealing with large numbers of cases, processes would have to be simplified, the time required to decide a case considerably shortened, and the general authority of the court rendered more immediate and final. It is satisfactory, however, that there should exist a definite scheme for dealing with the question, and that it should already have proved its capacity to cope with these issues.

Indian Students in United Kingdom

THE interview which appeared in this paper, recently, with Mr. C. E. Mallet, the head of the Indian students' department of the India office, on the present and future prospects of the Indian student in the United Kingdom, is particularly interesting at the present time. There can be little doubt that the end of the war will see a great influx of students from India into English universities and other educational institutions, and it is welcome to find that every provision is being made by the authorities to grapple with the question in the most effective way.

As Mr. Mallet very justly showed, the question is a large and far-reaching one and is full of minor problems. Of these, one of the most interesting is undoubtedly that of the almost involuntary segregation which takes place when the number of Indian students in any one institution reaches a certain point. "A small number of students of another nationality," Mr. Mallet declared, "may easily become assimilated in the general life of the community, but a large number tends to the leading of a separate existence within the body of which it is a part." If such a condition were allowed to develop, a large part of the object of the students' visit to the United Kingdom would be destroyed. Many of the studies which they follow there, they could follow as well, and in some cases, notably in the case of engineering, even better in India. They would, however, of course, miss that first-hand acquaintance with western conditions which is one of the great advantages of their education in the United Kingdom. It is welcome to note that the department is fully awake to the importance of this aspect of the question. A most important part of its work, Mr. Mallet insisted, was the social side, whereby students are enabled to mix with English people and to gain a closer understanding of English life. "English people," he said, "are willing to make students welcome during their stay in England. There is a complete absence of any color prejudice amongst the English people."

This condition, so satisfactory in every way, may indeed, as Mr. Mallet pointed out, be expected to develop along even more liberal lines after the war. The last two years have done much to bring the British and Indian peoples closer together, and have, to a very large extent, done away with that uncertainty as to motive on the part of the Indian student which was often such an obstacle in the way of affording him help and advice.

Back to the Canals

MANY other things have recently diverted attention from waterway development in New York, but canal building and the canalization of rivers within the borders of that state have, nevertheless, been making satisfactory progress. The public learns of the work accomplished only when, from time to time, some important section of the system is completed. An illustration of this is found in the opening of the barge canal in the Mohawk valley, on June 30 and July 1 of the present year. Although the ceremonies were interesting, and marked a great step toward the revival of waterway traffic, but little notice was taken of either, outside the localities immediately concerned. Yet, as recent Albany correspondence relates, the sight witnessed by those who attended the celebration, and the sight which may be witnessed at any time now by travelers in the valley, is one calculated to recall the pioneer days of American settlement, when the adventurous began to look for elbow-room in the practically unexplored country lying inland from the north Atlantic coast.

The early builders of the land to the west clung to the streams and rivers, and the Mohawk was employed in carrying the household goods of thousands of immigrants seeking farm lands in the interior. The flatboat was the first means of conveyance by water for settlers and their belongings, and, as the rivers shallowed and population increased, canals were constructed to meet the demands of transportation. The first arrivals in the middle West, in the main, poled their boats laboriously through rivers and canals to the Great lakes, and for a long period no stream was busier than the Mohawk. Then, with the introduction of the railroad, for a longer period few streams were more idle. Because they did not understand the art of canalizing rivers, the early canal builders preferred to construct independent waterways, often running them almost parallel with the natural streams. The canalization of the Mohawk marks a return to the river channel.

But it is in the development of interior waterways in general, rather than with the Mohawk enterprise in particular, that one finds greatest interest and encouragement. The old-time canal was a great necessity of the community through which it extended. It brought supplies to the doors of the settlers. It was the connecting social link between isolated communities. It was the pleasant countryside route of the leisurely traveler; the close competitor of the stage coach, with every advantage in its favor, except speed.

It is remarkable that, with the growth of the nation, and the corresponding increase of transportation facilities by land, there has been increasing demand for the development of waterways. A desire for legitimate competition, and cheaper transportation for common products, has been largely at the bottom of this demand. The railroads, instead of cooperating in the restoration of waterways, have opposed them. They have destroyed water transportation enterprises, time and again, by instituting ruinously low rates and holding to this method long enough to drive out water competitors. Notwithstanding this, the waterway idea has survived, canals are increasing in number and in mileage, and nothing seems more certain to come than legislation, whether sought or unsought by the existing rail-carrying corporations, that will mean eventual coordination of all land and water transportation, and such cooperation in management as will make for economy in handling products of the soil and of the factories, to the advantage of the people.

Florida as a Summer Resort

THE name of the humorist who contended that a certain place deserved to rank as a winter resort, because winter was fond of lingering there the greater part of the year, is not just now recalled, but it doesn't matter. What matters is that people persist, even down to the present time, in clinging to the notion that it must be always cold to the north of them in winter, and warm to the south of them in summer. Thus, if you should happen to mention, in the presence of these people, that it is delightfully salubrious in Alaska in January, February and March, and that it is delightfully cool in Florida in June, July and August, they would smile incredulously, or think you were making game of them.

Of course, one runs a risk in venturing statements that are too general or sweeping. There are parts of Alaska in which it is not delightfully salubrious in January, February and March, and there are parts of Florida in which it is not delightfully cool in June, July and August. The southern coast of the Alaskan peninsula, speaking with due regard for accuracy, has not what one might call a Mediterranean climate, nor is the temperature of St. Augustine or of Tampa all that might be claimed for Bar Harbor or Halifax in midsummer; but it is a great mistake to suppose that one could not be just as comfortable in the shade of a cabbage palmetto in Florida as in the shade of an elm or of a maple in Maine or in Nova Scotia, in that season of the year when palm leaf and electric fans are busiest in any of the American cities that connect the money belt of the East with the cereal belt of the West. As a matter of common experience, the heat is felt less in Jacksonville, New Orleans or Galveston than in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia.

Latterly, the progressive people of Florida have awakened to the fact that they have a delightful summer as well as a delightful winter climate to offer the people of the states and provinces to the north. Visitors who have spent the summer months in the beautiful southern peninsula, the Italy of America, have been reporting complete satisfaction with the experience for years past. Every year more tourists from the North have taken up summer residence in the winter resorts of Florida. As they have returned homeward they have told the hotel keepers in Jacksonville or in Tallahassee what a splendid summer they have spent in Orlando, or Daytona, or Deland, or Ft. Worth, or St. Petersburg, or Punta Gorda, or Key West, but only recently have these hotel keepers grasped the possibilities that such testimonials opened up.

Inspired by the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, the Jacksonville tourist and convention bureau has inaugurated, this summer, a campaign for the exploitation of the summer attractions of the Land of Flowers. Quarter-page advertisements, billboards, descriptive circulars, all the arts known to modern publicity, were employed in a part of the East in order to induce the stream of summer travel to flow in the new direction.

Results have been cheering, as shown by a letter written by the president of the Hotel Seminole to the Hotel World, which says that the business of that establishment this summer is just twice what it was last summer. Jacksonville has shown large gains from the advertising already done in New York, and the hotel man referred to adds: "As a matter of fact, breezes from the ocean and gulf cool every part of Florida, and the temperature on an average is ten degrees lower than it is through the more northern southern states and the central states."

Those familiar with the tropics and the sub-tropics will tell you that the air in those climates is always cool in the shade. This is particularly true of Florida, which catches the air currents from the Atlantic as well as those from the Gulf of Mexico. It ought to be said also, for the sake of completeness, that there are times when Florida catches the air currents from the Atlantic as well as those from the Gulf of Mexico. It ought to be said also, for the sake of completeness, that there are times when Florida catches air currents from the Great lakes, and that at such times, mainly in the spring, the esplanades of resorts in the Italy of America bear a very strong resemblance, climatically speaking, to Michigan boulevard, Chicago, on a February afternoon when the wind is from the east.

Notes and Comments

SOCRATES described himself as neither an Athenian nor a Greek, but as a citizen of the world. This was the freedom which his philosophy bestowed upon him. In the nineteenth century Karl Marx made the same claim on behalf of the working classes, and, curiously enough, Adam Smith, the century before, had declared capital free from frontier limitations. The Marxian doctrine and that of Adam Smith are responsible for some unlooked-for results in the present crisis of the world's affairs. As for the Socratic point of view, its votaries are rapidly increasing as the basis of citizenship is becoming understood.

A SHORT time ago, farmers in the United Kingdom were declaring that women could not possibly take the place of men on the land. Women have been engaged, ever since, in proving that they could do so. The farmer has been constrained to admit, step by step, at first grudgingly, but later with generous appreciation, that there is nothing that a man can do on the land that a woman cannot do, not even plowing excepted. Now, there comes word from France that the Agricultural Society of the Hautes Alpes has awarded a number of medals to women who, in the absence of the men, have carried on the field work in those regions, for the most part unaided. A special medal was granted to one woman who did the entire sowing and reaping of her land single-handed.

A LETTER received from a citizen of one of the Pacific northwestern states by a citizen of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding certain obvious defects in literary finish, touches so pointedly a condition all too prevalent that at least a short extract from it is worth reading. This runs: "Times Are Very Dull out here there is Autibeal Boom here the Money Goes East and don't come back in them things when In Sted Peaple yousto buy a pece of land before when they had Money."

CHICAGO, in November, will vote on the question of a bond issue of $3,000,000 to meet the cost of new bathing beaches, natatoriums and playgrounds. Experiences during the summer just past have convinced Chicago that something other than miles of brick, stone, cement, steel, skyscrapers, boulevards and parks is necessary to the complete equipment of a city. New York and Boston have the seashore, and are making the best of it; Chicago has the lake shore, and for years has made the worst of it, so far as concerns the mass of the people. A promise of free beaches and plenty of them will be likely to carry through any reasonable bond issue that may be proposed in the latter city.

A FEW years ago, say, a little more than a score, a mammoth and elaborate station was erected in Chicago for the accommodation of the Illinois Central railroad. That company is now to build a new station at an estimated cost of $20,000,000. It would seem as if a saving on mammoth and costly railroad stations in the United States might go far toward solving rate problems for the common carriers.

THE world has long been familiar with the man who, in the course of his career, has shaken hands with this, that and the other distinguished person. A new claimant for consideration, however, has come forward in the person of a social club attaché who has "handled the hats" of scores of celebrities. Strangely enough, he is silent as to tips.

"WHAT would you do?" is, it appears, a question that has begun to grate upon certain political sensibilities. It is called, in some quarters, a "stereotyped," in other quarters a "senseless" inquiry. But is there anything wrong in asking one who is complaining about the acts of another what he would do if put in the other's place?

A WRITER in the Yale Review, dealing with Charles Francis Adams' recently published autobiography, tells of a last visit with Adams at his country place in Lincoln, Mass., and of the publicist's talk, in which Parkman the historian and Browning the poet came in for praise, the former for his style, and the latter for his poem "Echetlos," with its story of the unknown man who fought at Marathon, wielding a plowshare for a weapon. Most of Mr. Adams' admirers probably never thought of him as interested in poetry. But what an army of unknown valiant warriors since August, 1914, have met and fought their Marathon, not with the munitions of war, but with implements as symbolic of peace as the plowshare!

COMMENTING on the persistence of the two theories of government for which Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton stood, and predicting that the two ideals will fundamentally shape the policies of rival political parties in the year 2016, Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University aptly cites the saying of William Garrott Brown, that the "wise citizen will support the strong government party when he must, the free government party when he dares." Professor Matthews also does well to show how often chief executives have been opportunists, to the extent of departing from party tradition and creed to meet and settle a concrete need, as Jefferson, for instance, when he purchased Louisiana, or Cleveland when he put full federal power against the Chicago strikers.